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CANONS OF ORISSAN ARCHITECTURE



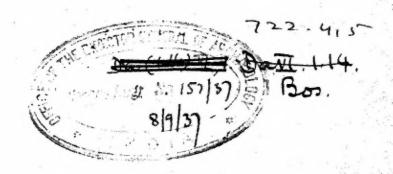


Canons of

ORISSAN ARCHITECTURE

19141

NIRMAL KUMAR BOSE



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INTRODUCTION

Indian architecture has been studied from various points of view by students of Indian history. The studies of Fergusson, Prasannakumar Acharya, Manomohan Ganguli and Havell may be taken as representative of the four methods of approach which are generally followed in this connection.

Fergusson and others after him, like Cousens or Rakhaldas Banerji, depended principally in their researches on personal field-observations. Almost all that we know at present regarding Indian architecture has been learnt through this process; still, the method itself has suffered from an important limitation in the past. The workers from the west, as well as their Indian disciples, were trained in the schools of Europe, and as they were not in touch with Indian craftsmen, they lost the means of gaining an insight into the traditional point of view in regard to architecture. They did not know how buildings and temples were classified by the builders themselves, what distinctions were drawn between different varieties of temples, which were considered the finer points in building-technique and so forth. In other words, what was essential and what secondary according to the local science of architecture was not known to any one. This is the reason why, some historical reconstructions of the Fergusson school, primary matters have given the place of importance to matters of secondary value. Such a shortcoming was however inevitable, in view of the

fact that Indian scholars generally followed the tracks of the western pioneers, instead of trying to restore the original science of Indian architecture, which they might more profitably have undertaken.

Recently, a number of Sanskritists like Ganapati Sastri and Prasannakumar Acharya, have been led into an examination of the canons of Indian architecture, the existence of which had been known for a long time past. They have succeeded in restoring the text of about a dozen books, but their labours have not results which were expected of yet vielded the The fact is that the master-builders of ancient transmitted most of their technical knowledge to pupils by word of mouth. So they never considered it worth while to keep in writing such the methods of polishing or dressing stones or the means of transporting them to great heights and so on. These were left to the practical training which every architect was expected to undergo under the guidance of his preceptor. The craftsmen (silpins) therefore only recorded such information as they were likely to forget; such as the points of difference between various types of temples, details regarding their ornamentation, the relation between different parts of the body of a temple and so forth. But these details were kept in a sort of cryptic form. At one place, numeral 5 or 7 might appear beside a term. This may stand for 5 units of measurement or it may mean 5 times the length of some other object; only the experienced craftsman was expected to know what it really stood for. The canonical books of the silpins

are therefore of the nature of mnemonic notes and are consequently unintelligible to one not belonging to the caste of silpins. This has been the reason why, in spite of the labours of the scholars, our knowledge of Indian architectural science has not advanced as far as might have been expected.

The third approach to architectural study in India was initiated in the year 1835 by Ram Raz in an essay entitled "Architecture of the Hindus." Ram Raz read the Sanskrit text of certain silvasāstras with the aid of local craftsmen and employed the knowledge so gained in analysing architectural forms extant in the Deccan. A combination was thus effected between the craftsman's traditional knowledge, field-work and Sanskrit learning, and the results yielded were correspondingly of a very valuable character. In the year 1912, an engineer named Manomohan Ganguli, who was also a Sanskrifist and a wide traveller applied the same method to an analysis of Orissan architecture.* Ganguli had secured an Oriya manuscript on architecture, but having no parallel reading in his possession, he had failed to make proper use of it. He therefore analysed the forms with the help of local craftsmen and also applied his knowledge of western architecture to the task. In this manner he succeeded in restoring a large part of the traditional knowledge of ancient Orissa.

The present book may be taken as a continuation of the work which Ganguli thus began in Orissa. Several readings of the Orissan canons of architecture have been secured and studied with the help of local

Manomohan Ganguli: Ocissa and her Remains, Calcutta, 1912.

craftsmen. This has been supplemented by field-work done in different parts of Orissa and the neighbouring provinces. A workable restoration of the science of architecture in Orissa has thus been secured. When similar restorations are available for other provinces in India and the existing examples of architecture studied in their light, it will be possible to reconstruct the history of Indian architecture with some degree of certainty.

The above three methods do not however exhaust the approaches to the study of architecture. Forms are employed by the artist to express certain thoughts, and the student of architecture may either be interested in the history of the forms or in that of the ideas which they, are meant to convey. In one case he is like a student of grammar, while in the other, he is like a student of literature. Havell, unlike Fergusson, was chiefly interested in the latter aspect of Indian architecture. To him, architectural history became a means of investigating into the history of Indian thought and civilisation. But the profound penetration necessary for this task is not only rare, but the results are also not capable of scientific verification. We shall therefore have to be content with a scientific study of the outer forms alone and rest satisfied with the light which it may throw upon the development of Indian history.

A word has to be said regarding the nature of the mss. used in connection with the present work. Altogether seven mss. have been examined so far, most of them having been collected from the district of Puri. Only one of the mss. comes from the village of Lalitgiri in Cuttack district. Five of the mss. are different recensions of a

treatise on architecture named Bhubanapradipa, the rest being copies of a different book dealing with the erection of thatched huts. The name of the latter book is merely given as silpi-pothi or silpa-sāstra which means "The Book on the Arts." Certain general matters regarding the selection of building-sites, the classification of soils etc. are common to both the treatise; both have therefore been used in writing the first part of the present book. The second part of the book dealing with the architecture of temples has been based on the five recensions of the Bhubanapradipa referred to above.

The mss. are written on palm-leaf with an iron style. The type and language are not archaic but appear to be quite modern in character. In fact, the Lalitgiri ms. and that belonging to Nilkantha Maharana are actually known to have been written within the last thirty or forty years. No evidence regarding the age of the other mss. is forthcoming, but it is certain that the tradition recorded in them has been handed down from very ancient times.

The mss. have been referred to in the present book by means of nagari letters as follows:

- (%) Ms. belonging to Rama Maharana, Puri. Bhubana-pradipa. 96 leaves or 192 pages.
- (a) Ms. belonging to Babaji Maharana, Puri. Bhubana-pravesha or Pradipa. 108 leaves.
- (11) Ms. belonging to Nilkantha Maharana, village Bantuli, Dist. Puri. Silpi pothi.
- (a) A printed book entitled Silpasāstra in Oriya, published from Cuttack by Sj. Mohan Sahu in 1923 (4th edition). The book is purported to have been written by Bauri Maharana.

- (*) Ms. belonging to Surya Maharana of Lalitgiri, Dist. Cuttack. (Bhubanapradipa)
- (3) Ms. belonging to Bairagi Maharana of Bhubaneswar, Dist. Purl. (Bhubanapradipa). 146 leaves.
- (3) Ms. belonging to Dharma Maharana, Puri. (Bhubanapradipa) 124 leaves.
 - (51) Ms. belonging to Damodar Maharana, Bhubaneswar.

Khadi-Sangha, Bolpur, 26th January, 1931

NIRMAL KUMAR BOSE

I. The Book of Architecture and its Author.

Regarding the name of the MS., we find the following passages:

- (क) इति नैमिषारण्ये भुवनप्रदीपे विसिक्तमा मुनिसंवादे प्रसाद्रुक्षण (पृ: ४०)
- (ख) इति नउमिसारण्ये भुवनप्रवेसे विस्वकर्मा मुनिसंवादे (पृ: १) प्रसाद घटणा पोथि घटणा प्रदीप ' (पृ: ८१)
- (च) श्री विघ्नेस्वराय नमः । : । इती नउमिसा आरण्ये ।। भुवनप्रदिपे । विस्व-क्रमा भुनि संम्वादे । प्रसाद छक्षण । १ । (पृः २)

It will appear from a consideration of these passages that the name of the book is BHUBANAPRADIPA. The book was so well-known that it was sometimes referred to as the PRADIPA, merely.

The word bhubana means the fourteen worlds including heaven, earth and the nether worlds. In the present case, it might be taken to mean 'heaven' or the abode of the gods. As a matter of fact, in the BHUBANAPRADIPA, we find only descriptions of temples, altars and similar structures. There is practically no reference to secular architecture. Hence the word BHUBANAPRADIPA may be taken to mean 'The Lamp (which sheds light on the characteristics) of the abode of the gods'.

The Author—The author of the book is referred to as Viswakarma, the sage. But the word viswakarma seems to have adopted a generic significance, as will be evident from the following passage in MS. (3)

(ख) यपकला ब्राह्मणंकर दक्षिणा। एहि धरणरे ज्योतिषर दक्षिणा। ए दक्षिणां अधेके विस्वकर्मा दक्षणा। एहिन्सूपे उपदेष्टाः दक्षिणा (ए: १७५)

(With reference to the parting dues of each functionary at the end of a ceremony, it is said that)

The Brahmin who will perform japa, his dues; equivalent (are the dues) of the Astrologer. Half of that are the Viswakarma's dues; equivalent that of the preceptor, etc.

Names of certain artists—It is unfortunate that we know hardly anything about the great artists of Orissa who built the temples of Bhubaneswar, Puri or Konarak. In the present mss. there occur two names, one being that of an artist, while the other is that of a carpenter.

- (क) पिङ्गलनामना ऋषि ।। अहिद्र सुत्रधारणा (पृः ६३)
- (ख) पींगलीनामना स्छिपी । अहिन शूत्रधारणा (पृ: १४)

Pingala, the artist; Ahidhara (?) the carpenter.

II. Classification of Soils

I. The four classes of soils

- (क) एवे ब्रह्मक्षेत्री वैश्य शुद्र चारिजाति जानिया।। भूमि वाड़ीवा।। सेतवर्ण ब्रह्माण भूमि।। छोहित वर्ण क्षेत्रिय क्षी।। पीतवर्ण भवे वैश्य।। शुद्रा च कृष्ण वर्णिका। अर्थ—वामन भूमि श्वेत क्षेत्रिय भूमि रकत वैश्य भूमि पीत शुद्र भूमि कछा। एमन्ते भूमि चिनहि ना पारिले चाखिले जानिम। कषा वामण भूमि क्षेत्रीय पीत तथा। आम्बिल वैश्य जातिना शुद्रानि मधुकश्रुते। १। अर्थ ब्राह्मण भूमि कषा। क्षेत्रियभूमि पीता। वैश्यभूमि आम्बिल। शुद्रभूमि मधुर।।

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 मश्री

 स्वामि कदागन्धेन क्षेत्रिया। क्षारगन्धे भवे वैश्य शुद्राधि विष्ठागन्धिकाः। अर्थ। ब्रह्मभूमि व्यागन्ध वैश्य क्षेत्रिया। क्षारगन्धे भवे वैश्य शुद्राधि विष्ठागन्धिकाः। श्रीद्रम्मि विष्ठागन्धः। गन्ध होने यदाभूमि गोलक परिवर्जयेते। भ्रमयेत हलतत। यो चिनन्ति विदोमोः गन्धरे भूमि वा चिनहि ना पारिले हल चर्षांइ तिल बुनिवा। सोयभूमि ब्राह्मण कुजा। क्षेत्रिय गृह माल्याति। फचराते भवे वैश्य। सड़मे श्रीद्रमेवच। वर्थ—तिल येवे तिनिरात्रे लर्श्व से भूमि ब्रह्मजाति। तिल येवे चारि राते लर्श्व से भूमि क्षेत्री जाति। तिल येवे पश्चराते लर्श्व से भूमि वैश्वजाति तिल्येवे छराते लर्श्व से भूमि श्रुद्रजाति। (२-५ प्रः)
- . (ख) श्वेतवर्ण ब्रह्मसिव। रक्तवर्ण क्षत्रिय। शामल वैश्यमो सैन्य। सुद्राधि कृष्णवर्णिका। (१ प्रः)

एवे चारि याती भूमि याणिमा। ऋसिरोबाचः। सेतवर्ण आह्मणं चैव। रक्त-वर्ण क्षत्रिकं स्तथाः। पितवर्ण भवे वस्य। ग्रुद्वादि ऋणवर्णिकाः। अर्थ। ब्राह्मणभूमि सेतवर्ण दिसई। क्षत्रिअभूमि रक्तवर्ण दीसई। वस याती पीतवर्ण दिसई। श्रुद्रयाती ऋष्णवर्ण दिसई। एमन्ते भूमि चिन्हि याणिले। चास्ति करि याणिमा। कसायं ब्राह्मण भूमि। क्षत्रिअ पितकोस्तथाः। आम्बिलं वस यातीनां । शुद्राधि मद्यकोस्तयाः । अर्थः । ब्रह्मयाती भूमि कसा छागई । क्षित्रसभूमि पिता छागई । वसभूमि साम्बिछ छागई । श्रद्रयातीभूमि मद्य-प्राए छागई । १ । माटी चाखि न याणिले अद्याण किर याणिमा । अदा गन्धे भवे ब्रह्म । रजगन्ध क्षित्रसस्तथाः । खार गन्ध भवे वस्य । शुद्रा आमिस गन्धकं । गन्धभूमि बारि न पारिले इछ चसाई तिछ बुणाइवा । रछोकः । त्रयोरात्रे ब्राह्मणं भूमि । क्षतीयो प्रोहोमा यती । पश्चरात्रे भवे वस । सह रात्रे शुद्रमेवच । अर्थः । तीछ येवे त्रियरात्रे उठ से ब्रह्मयाती भूमि बोछी याणिमा । चारि रात्रे उठीले क्षत्रिअ भूमि याणिम । पश्चरात्रे उठिले वस बोछी याणिमा । सहरात्रे उठीले शुद्रवोछी याणिमा । स्तरात्रे येवे तीछ उठई से पिचास भूमि बोछी यानीम तहीं केही न रहिवः । (पृः ३६, ३७, ३८)

- (ग) श्रीगणसाए नमः । सथ सिल्प लिक्षते । ब्रह्मक्षेत्री वसशुद्रं शुक्तारक्ता पितये । कृष्णवर्ण च क्रमेणा अतेव वास्तु लक्षण ।। अर्थ । ब्राह्मण यातिभूमि शुक्र-वर्ण । क्षत्र याति भूमि रक्तवर्ण । वसयातिभूमि पितवर्ण । शुद्रयाति भूमि कृष्ण-वर्ण । ० । कशाया ब्रह्मणभूमि । अभ्वला क्षेत्रीयस्तथा । तिक्त वैस समाक्षाता मधुर शुद्रमेवच । अर्थ । ब्राह्मण भूमि कसा । क्षत्रीयभूमि आम्बल । वैस्य भूमि पिता । शृद्रभूमि मधुर । वृत गन्धोभवेत् ब्रह्म रक्तगन्धापि बाहुजा । क्षीरगन्धाभवे वैस्य शुद्र विष्ठानुगन्धिता । अर्थ । ब्रह्मयाति भूमि अश्वगन्ध । क्षत्रीय याति भूमि रक्तगन्ध । वस्यातीभूमि सुरागन्ध । शृद्र याति भूमि विष्ठागन्ध । स्वादेन लभते यत्र गन्ध तत्र विनीहरोत । अर्थ । भूमिरे तिल वृण्मि सावित्री मन्त्रे । एहा समभूमि करिव । त्रिरात्रश्वभवेत् पत्रं ब्रह्मेश्वर प्रकीर्तिताः । क्षत्रियं पश्वरात्राणि वैश्या सप्तभिस्तथा नवमो शृद्रविख्यातो । एवं भूमि परीक्षिताः । वास्तुभूमि चतुरस करि लङ्गले चषाइव । सावित्री मन्त्रेण करि ।
 - (घ) व्रह्माण भ्रत्रिया बेश्या शृह्म भूमिश्चतुर्विधा। शृङ्का रक्ता तथा पीता कृष्णा वर्णे रिति क्रमात्।। अजागन्धा ब्रह्मभूमि रजोगन्धा च श्र्तिया। श्वारगन्धा भवेद् वैश्या शृह्म पुरीषगन्धजा।।

कषाया ब्राह्मणा भूविरम्मा च क्षत्रिया तथा। वेश्या ख्याता तथा तिका मधुरा शृह्रजातिजा।। तिलानां वपने तत्र ज्ञातव्या भूमिजातयः। त्रिरात्रेणाङ्करो यत्र ब्रह्मजाति प्रकीर्तिता।। क्षत्रिया पश्चिमरात्रे वेश्या स्यात् सप्तमिस्तथा। नवरात्रे च शृह्माया अङ्करो जायते भूवं।। (पृ: २)

चदा, यजा etc. are evidently corruptions of आज्ब, ghrita.

1. The Brahmin soil is white in colour. It smells like clarified butter and is astringent to the taste.

The Khsatriya soil is blood-red in colour, smells like blood and is bitter to the taste.

The Vaisya soil is yellow in colour, smells like alkaline earth and is sour to the taste.

The Sudra soil is black in colour, smells like fæces and has a taste like that of wine.

If one is unable to determine the caste of a soil by colour, taste or smell, he should prepare a small piece of ground with the plough (while uttering the Sāvitri mantra at the same time) and sow sesamum seeds therein. If sprouts appear after the third night, it is Brahmin soil; similarly, if they appear after 4, 5, or 6 nights, they should be recognised as Kshatriya, Vaisya and Sudra respectively. If the seedlings appear after 7 nights, then the soil belongs to the caste of pisāchas (devils) and men should not build on such soil.

- 2. The selection of soils
 - (क) विप्रस चतृभूमि । क्षेत्रिय तिति सुमृत । वैश्य दुरामाशयः । शुद्रसका प्रकृतिता ॥ ब्राह्मण जसदा भूमि । क्षेत्रिय गृहमाख्याति ।

से ते निधने यान्ति ।। जर्थ—कृतत्रजश्री । क्षेत्रियस यदा भूमि वैश्यमागृह् माख्याति । स ततम् निधनं यान्ति । त्रजस्व गुहामम । वैश्वसखा यदाभूमि शृह्र गृहामासति । सततं निधनं यान्ति । द्रवागिरि प्रवाएते ।

त्राह्मणजान्ति भूमिरे क्षेत्रिवास न करिव। वैश्यभूमिरे शृद्ध न रहिव। रहिले कि होइ। तिर आगि तथैव च। (५ प्टः)

- (ख) ब्राद्मणस जदा भूमि क्षत्रिअ प्रियमीछती। स ततो नीघनो यान्ति। यमा गती व्रजंसिरि। क्षत्रिअस जदा भूमी। वंसस प्रिअमिछती। सत्रयं नोघने यान्ति। व्रयस्य गृहमासमं। अर्थ। क्षत्रीअ तील येवे छ रात्रे उठइ से शृह्रभूमि तँही वस न रहोब। वस्यर येवे तील पाक्ष रात्ररे उठई। से भूमिरे क्षत्रिअ न रहीब। तील येवे चारि रात्रे उठई। से भूमिरे क्षत्रित्र न रहई। (३८-६ प्टः)
- (ग) स्वजाति सूखमाप्रोति ब्रह्मस्य चतुरभूमौ । क्षित्रयाय स्थिभिस्थाश्च वैश्यश्च द्वयभूमि च । शूद्रनामेक भूमिश्च चतुर्व्वर्ग विधोयते । ये याहार स्वजाति भूमिरे रहिले सुख प्राप्त होइव । ब्राह्मण चारि जातिरे रहिले सुखी होइ । क्षेत्रिय तिनि जातिरे रहिव । वैश्य दुई जातिरे रहिव । शूद्र ताहार जातिरे रहिव ॥ श्लोक ॥ ज्यैष्टरचैव यदाभूमि वर्णहीनत्र यो नर । सोपि वास्तु विनाशस्तु गृहमजम्बूक रोदिते । अस्यर्थ—गृहस्थ भूमिरे येवे भूमि स्वर्ण होइ गृहस्थर वर्णहीन होइ । से भूमिरे रहिले सकाले शियाल बोबाइ । वर्णहीन यदा भूमि । वर्णज्येष्ठन्तु यो नरः । सोपि वास्तु प्रसत्त । सुखी भवन्ति मानवाः । भूमिरे वर्णहीन वर्णहेव गृहस्थर श्रेष्ठ वर्ण हव से वास्तुरे कुटुम्ब बढ़इ, मनुष सुखी भवन्ति ।
 - (घ) स्वजात्मा सुखमाप्नोति ब्राह्मणस्य चतुर्भूमिः ।
 क्षित्रयाणां त्रिभूमिः स्याद्वैश्यस्तु द्वयभूमिगः ।।
 शृद्धाणामेकभूमिश्च चतुर्जाति विधियते ।।
 ब्रह्मजातिं यदा भूमि छोभादिच्छति क्षत्रियः ।
 सर्व्वे ते निधनं यान्ति शैंछा वज्रहता इव ॥ (३ पृः)
- 2. If a man lives on the soil which belongs to his own caste, he will be happy. But a Brahmin may

live on any one of the four classes of soils, a Kshatriya can live on three, a Vaisya on two, and a Sudra on only that which belongs to his caste.

If, through temptation, a man lives on soil which belongs to a caste higher than his own, then surely destruction shall follow him. The place where his house stands shall be converted into a waste, and jackals shall fill the place with their cries even during the daytime.

If a man lives on soil belonging to his own caste or on one lower than his own, then surely will he live happily with friends, relations and attendants.

III. The best site for dwelling purposes

- (घ) स्मिग्धा स्थिरा सुरिभगुल्मलता सुगन्धा।
 रास्ता प्रदक्षिणजला च निवासभूमिः।।
 नेष्टा विपर्व्ययगुणा कच-कर्करास्थि।
 बलीक कन्टक विभीतक-संकुला च।।
 स्थिर सुस्मिग्ध ये सुरिभ। गुल्मलतारे होई शोभी।।
 सुगन्ध युक्त होइ थिव। प्रशस्त भूमि देखा यिव।।
 से भूमि चारिपाख जल। घेरि थिव ए सुमङ्गल।।
 एपिर स्थाने कले घर। मङ्गल घटइ अपार।।
 एथिरु होइ विपरीत। केश मिङ्कर गोड़ि युत।।
 बालि हुङ्का वा थिव यहिं। कण्टकवण भय थाइ।।
 एपिर स्थाने कले घर। घटइ अनिष्ट सत्वर।।
- 3. A place which is sheltered by fragrant plants, cool and undisturbed, spacious and surrounded on all sides by water, is good for dwelling purposes. A site with the opposite of these qualities is not good.

A place full of hairs (human?), gravel, bones, sand or thorns is fearsome. If one builds on such a site, misfortune will rapidly overtake one.

IV. Divination by means of a lighted lamp

- (ग) जानुमात्रे खन्यते भूमि दिकस्तु तिनि योजयेत् नक्षत्रकरणं कुर्ग्यात् बद्धजात्। अर्थ। भूमि जानुमात्रकरि खोल्लिब। दीप गोटिए जालिब। तँहि भितरे
 वसाइब। घरजाक येवे दीप दिसइ तेवे भल। एतदर्थकु ये दिसइ से मरण होइ।
 बड़ क्षीण होइ ज्वलिले से वास्तुरे गृहस्थ नाश याइ। श्लोक। दीपशाखा
 वजन्दन्ति प्रणमे दीपतोज्ज्वल धर्म्म अर्थ चिन्यतेते दीर्घायुमितरुच्यते। दीपशिखा
 येवे बड़ होइ जलइ प्रलम्य वोइवे शरीर तिन्ति पड़इ तेवे से घरे सम्पत्ति होइ।
 दीर्घायुष होइ।
 - (घ) वास्तोर्मध्ये तुः विवरं कृत्वा बाहुप्रमाणतः ।
 दीपं तत्र स्थापयित्वा चिन्तयेत्तत्फळादिकं ।।
 श्रीदा दीपशिखा धूम्रा वृद्धिः प्राचीगता भवेत् ॥
 आग्नेये वेशमदाहः स्याद् याम्ये मृत्यु र्न संशयः ॥
 नैक्षृते च भवेद्दुःखं वारुण्ये धननाशनं ।
 वायव्ये व्याधिपोड़ा स्यादुत्तरस्यां च सम्पदः ।
 ऐशान्ये सुखवृद्धिः स्याहित्याशाभाग निर्णयः ॥ (३-४ पृः)
- 4. A hole, one cubit deep (or knee-deep), should be made in the ground, and a lighted lamp placed therein to determine the 'luck' of the site. It is good if the lamp lights the entire cavity. If it burns dimly, the householder will die. If the flame becomes elongated, then the house will bring prosperity and long life (to the owner).

If the flame burns gray (gives forth smoke?), it will bring prosperity. If it leans towards the east,

there will be prosperity; if towards the S. E., the house shall be burnt; if to the south, there will doubtless be death; if towards the S. W., sorrow shall come; if towards the west, there will be loss of property; if towards the N. W., there will be sickness; if towards the north, prosperity shall come; if towards the N. E.. there shall be an increase in happiness. Thus are indicated the signs with respect to the different points of the compass.

V. Classification of building-sites

- (ल) वास्तु लक्षण । यथतर प्रवक्तामि । गृहकार्यादि संसय: । यदी कुल शुर्ण वृहा ।
 तदा मुवनमाचरे । यर्थ: । यथवा कल्पणा करि कीचवा गृहकार्य कररे । यदि शुमविभा कररे ।
 तवापि ये चैन्क्रा कररे । भव ये गृह से क्षमान कररे : याहार ये वास ताहा याणिमा ।
 याणतए । △ । चतुरश्र । □ । कृत । ⊘ । चक्र । थ्रिक्रोंवाद । ॥
 त्रिक्षोणा △ ॥ सकट । सकट । प्रवस्त । सक्तन्द । हर्म्यपिठ ।
 व्यवस्त्रजन ॥ ☑ ॥ कृमपृष्ठ ② ॥ धनर्थय । □ । (३४-४ पृ:)
- (ग) बोइराभूमिका। क्षोकः। भायतन। ।। चतुत्रेष्ठः॥ □॥ यत्र महासनः □। चकः ۞ विषमवाहु।। □। त्रिकोख △। राकटाकृति □ दगडः □। प्रवावस्थान □। सुरिक्तः □। वृहन्मुखः व्यावनः कृर्न्मपृष्ठः ○। धनु ○। सूर्य्येचकः ⊗।
 - (घ) आयतं चतुरस्रं च छत्रं भद्रासनं तथा।
 . चक्रं विषमवाहुः स्यान्त्रिकोणां शकटाकृति।।
 दण्डं च प्रणवं मृत्तिं गृहदं व्यजनं तथा।
 कूमें चतुराकारं सृष्यंकं चिति षोड्शः।। (४ पृः)।

- VI. The effects of living upon each kind of buildingsite
- (क) षोड़शभूमि षोड़श प्रकारे गळा। केवन भूमिरे केवन गुण जानिया।। ३४। आअते सिविसिध्व॥ चतुरस्रे धन आगम। भद्रासने कृतार्थः। वृते पुट विवर्द्धनः। चक्रे दार्रिट्धं च पूजेमः चिमतथा। ५४। विसुवाड़ि वा दाने राजभया त्रिकोणसा। ५४। शकटं धनक्षयः पशुद्रिष्ड तथा दण्ड। प्रणमे ज्येष्ठनाशनः न सहन्ति गृहे भार्य्या।। अर्थनाशन वृहनृपे। दुर्ज्जने विश्वनाशाय कृमणधनपीड़न। सूर्ये धनक्षयविदात्। धनु चौरभय भवंतु।। (१—२ पृः)
- (ख) सोड़स भूमि सोड़स प्रकारये। केंड कण के भूमिरे केंड गुण याणिमा। अर्थ। श्लोक। आयते सर्वसिधि च। चतुरश्ले धनागम। भद्रासने कृतार्थाय। कृती पुष्टिविवर्धनं। चक्रे दारिद्र च। वसवाड़ तपाहनं। राजभय त्रिकोणसा। सकटाधि धनक्षयः। पशुहोत्रि तथा दण्डं। प्रख्ये येष्ठनाशनं। अथनास कृत्यन्ते। नमन्ति शुरे भारिया। अर्थनासं बृहन्तुए। व्यक्षने विद्यानास च। कृत्रेण धन पिड़नं। शुर्यो धनक्षयादित। धनु चोर भवे मृतु। (३५—३६ पृः)
- (ग) ए भूमि मानङ्कर शुभाशुभ फल । आयतने सिध्यते सर्व्वं। चतुरस्रे धनागमः । क्षत्र पृष्टि विवर्धनं । भद्रासने कृतार्थक्ष । चक्रे दारिद्रच मेवोक्तम् । शोक विसमबाहुके । नृपभीति त्रिकोणेस्यात् । शकटे च धनक्षयं । नश्यति चिरवो दण्ड । प्रणवे क्षयलोचनं । सुरिक्ते प्रियते भार्या । अर्थनाशं वृहम्मुखे । व्यजनं वित्तनाश्च । कूम्में च धनिषड्ते । चापे धनभयं जातं । सूर्य्ये नन्नक्षयं भवेत् ।
 - (घ) आयते सिद्ध चते सर्व चतुरस्ने धनागम।
 छत्रे प्रीतिविवर्द्धां च भद्रासने छतार्थिनः।।
 चक्रे दिद्ध-रोगं च शोकं विषमवाहुके।
 राजभीतिस्निकोणे स्यात् शकटे च धनक्ष्यं।।
 चौरा नश्यन्ति दण्डेन प्रणवे नेत्रनाशनं।
 सुमुत्तां म्रियते भार्य्या गृहदे सुखनाशनं।।

व्यजने वित्तनाशनं च धनलाभं च कच्छपे। चापे चौरभयं विद्याद्वास्करे च दिरहता।। (४-५ पृ:)

- 6. From an examination of these names, it appears that they can be arranged in three groups as follows:
- a. Names common fo all the mss: ayafa, rectangular; chafurasra, square; bhadrasana, the beautiful site; chakra, shaped like the wheel; frikona, triangular; sakafa, shaped like the bullock-cart; kurma, shaped like (the back of) a tortoise; dhanu, shaped like a bow; surya, shaped like the sun; danda, shaped like a staff.
- b. Names regarding which there has been some typographical error, pralamba, the elongated one; byajana, like the fan; chhatra(?), like the umbrella; bisamabāhu, with unequal arms; brihanmukha(?), with a big mouth.
- c. Names which are not common to all the mss:
 Muchhandaka, Mruchhanda, Grihada; surikta, sumurti;
 harmyapitha.

Of these, $\bar{a}yafa$ brings prosperity in all matters; chafurasra brings wealth; bhadrāsana brings satisfaction; brita or chhafra brings welfare (?); chakra brings poverty: trikoṇa is the cause of the king's displeasure; sakafa brings loss of wealth; danḍa brings about the death of cattle; pralamba brings about the death of an elder; brihanmukha brings about the loss of wealth; byajana, the loss of wealth; surya, the loss of wealth and bisamabāhu, bereavement.

III. A Chapter on Augury

- VII. Signs and indications at the time of the first measurement
- (क) घरसुतिवा श्रोक ।। सूत्वात प्रवस्थामि सुरसम्भोवमेतधर ॥ त गृह न सुत्रभुवे ॥

व्यर्थ—घर सुता धरिवा बेठे सुता छिड़ि गठे के काहाकू खताई हेठे एमन्त होइले से डिहरे घर न तोलिब। से डिहरे घर तोलिछे गुरूस्थ नाम याई।। (१-६ प्रः)

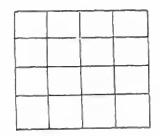
(ख) एवे श्रत्रद्धशण कहीवा। पुत्रपात प्रवक्षामि। ग्रुरसम्भोवने धर। तद् गृहीकं ग्रुत्रधृवं। लनतु याती मानव। १। अर्थः ग्रुता धरिवा बेहे येवे छिड़ी याई नोहोहे केहि खताई होई। एमन्त होईहे से भूमिरे केही घर न करिव। से डीहरे घर कहे आपणा स्वामी नाश याई। (३६ प्रः)

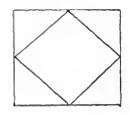
शुता धरीबा बेळे यदी बां डडीव। तेवे याणीम से घरस्वामी नास याई तहीं न रहीवः। (४० प्रः)।

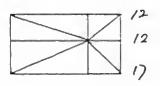
- (ग) एवं भूमिरे खम्भ आरोपण करिबाकु सुतासुतमान पाति दीर्घप्रति करि वन्धमान धरिबाकु सुत्र पातिबा वेळे स्वरभेदर लक्षण अलक्षण कहिवा। सुता धरि सुतिधरिबा वेळे सुता हाथरु खसि गले विपत्ति पड्ड। सुता छाड्डि गले गृहस्थ मरइ।
 - (घ) सूत्रस्य छेदनात्क्षिप्तं दुःखं स्यान्मरणान्तकं। व्यतो विधिविधानेन शान्तिहोम तु कारयेत् ॥ १ १४ पृः)

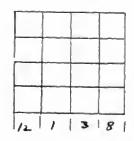
When the thread (measuring tape) is being laid on a building-site for determining the bandha* of the place, and also the particular spot where the subhastambha

^{*} See Chap, 6, § XX.

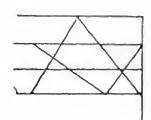


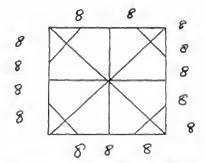












Geometrical Constructions § XLIII.



(the auspicious post), should be set up (indications regarding the future can be drawn from certain sounds heard at the time). This science of sounds, heard during the laying of the thread is being indicated here.

If the thread slips from the hand or is blown off (by the wind), or if anyone happens to make faces at the owner of the house at the time, one should not build there. In that event, even the title of 'householder' shall disappear (i. e. the person will not continue for long to be a householder).

(क) सुतविस्तार्यमानेन शङ्कशब्द यदा अवेत्। देवभूमि भवेतस मानव वर्ज्जये सदा ।।

अर्थ-सुता पारिवा वेले येवे शङ्कशब्द शुभइ से देवभूमि। तँहि मानवी न रहिव।। (६ प्रः)

(ख) श्लोकः। शुत्रप्रसारमात्रेण। संखं सन्द शुभे जिदि। देवभूमिभवेजस्य। मानव वर्यए सदाः।

अर्थः। शुता धरिबा बेले येवे संख शब्द शुभई से देवभूमि तही मानव न रहीब। (३६ पुः)

If a conch-shell be heard at the time of laying the thread, then the spot is sacred to the gods; men should not live upon it. (It is usual to blow the conch-shell during religious ceremonies in India).

(क) श्लोक ।। सुतविस्तर्ग्यमानेन महावात भवे यदि व्रजन दुसी भूमि वात हन्तो भवे तदा।

अर्थ । सुता धरिवा बेळे येवे बा करिव से घर बारे भग्न होइ यिव । (६ प्रः) श्लोक । सुत्रप्रसादमात्रेण महावात श्रुभते यदि वर्ज्जये तादश भूमि वातये भाजते भवे ॥ . अर्थ। सुता पारिवा बेले येवे बड़ राव होइ जानिमा से घर बाये भग्न होइब। (१३ प्रः)

(ख) रछोकः। ग्रुत्रबीस्तारमानेन। महावात भवे जदी। बर्यए तादृशं भूमि। बातभयं भवे जदो। अर्थः। श्रुता धरिवा बेछे येबे बड़बात बोलन्ते की पवन बहुई से घर बाए भन्न होई। (३६-४० पृः)

If the wind blows strongly at the time, the house shall be destroyed by storm.

(क) श्लोक सुतविस्तर्ग्यमानेण शिलाघात यदाभूमि भीमानासत्रसजदा वर्ज्ज्येत् तदाभूमि। (७ पृ:)

रहोक सुत्रप्रसादमात्रेण शिलावृष्टि भवे याँद । वर्ज्जए तादृशाम् वस्त गृहभग्नापिजायते

अर्थ। सुता पारिवा बेले यदि शिलावृष्टि करइ जानिमा से घर शिलावृष्टिरे अग्र होइव। (१४ प्रः)

(घ) येवे पथर बरविव । बड़ आश्रय भाङ्गियिव ॥ (१७ ए:)

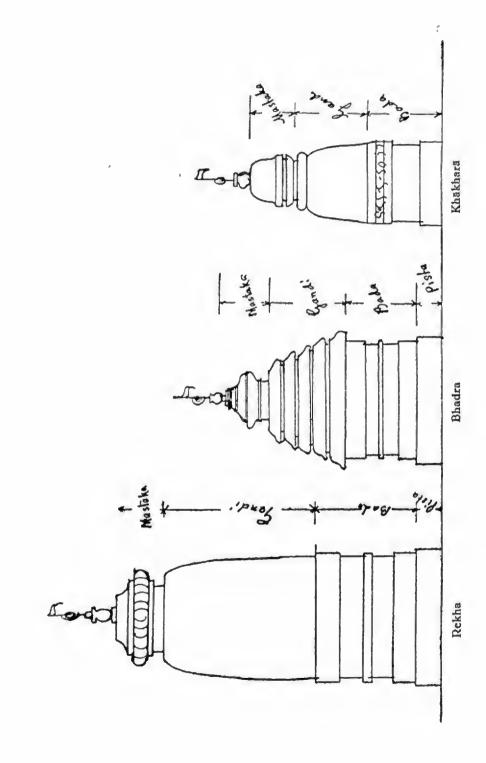
If there be a hail-storm at the time, the house shall be destroyed in a hail-storm.

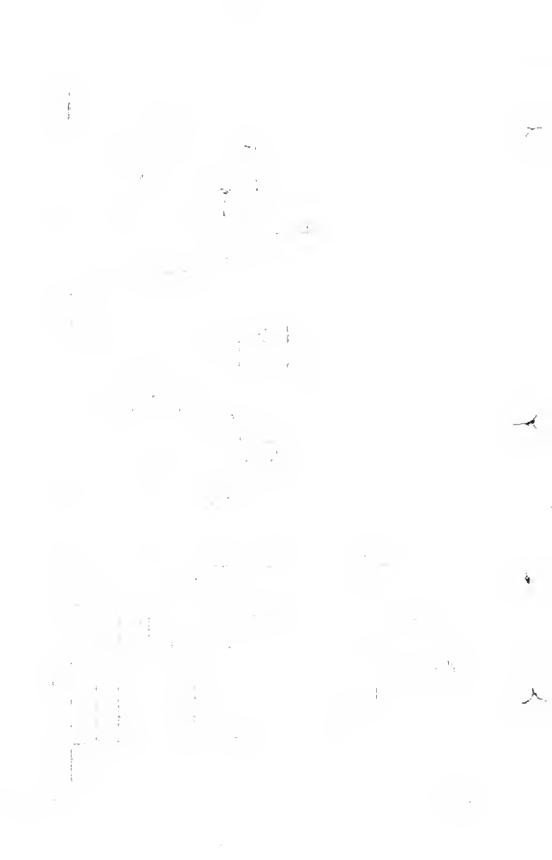
(क) श्लोक।। सुत्र विस्तार्यमानेण उत्तरे गावहः श्रुते ससन्ध्रो सतातत भूमि। बर्ज्जते वास्मतः सदा।। अर्थ। सुता देवा बेलक्कू उत्तर ध्वाडे गाइ देखिले से भूमि श्रीहानि। वर्ज्जित करिब ताहा। (७ पृ:)

श्लोक । सुत्रप्रसादमात्रेण उतगव हसते से समितत्रता भूमि व्रकते वास्तुत सदा।

अर्थ। सुता पाड़िवा बेळे येवे उत्तर आड़े गाइ गरु देखिले जानिमा से भूमि राक्ष्सभोग्य होइ। (१२ ष्टः)

- (ख) शुता धरिवा बेळे येवे उतरदिगे गाई बोवाई। याणिम से भूमिरे सीरीहानी होई। (४१ प्रः)
 - (ग) सुतविस्तार्थ्य मानस्तु गवाय रोदन्ते यदि । गोरु अस्थि विज्ञानीयात्





मृत्येवास्तु यथार्थजा। अर्थ। सुता पातिवा वेछे येवे गरु बोबाइके बास्तुरे गरु हाड़ गोटाए थाइ। ना काढ़िछे मृत्यु होइ।

(घ) सूत्रे विस्तीर्घ्यमाणे तु घेतुः शब्दायते यदि । गवास्थिन्यत्र जानीयान्मृत्यूर्वास्तुपतेर्भवेत् ॥ सुता बेळे गाई बोबाइ । से घरे गोरु हाड़ थाइ । घरुकु पश्चभाग कर । पूर्वादि तृतीय भागर ॥ अण्टाए खोळि हाड़ घेन । कुकुर हाड़ कथा सुन ॥ (१६५:)

If a cow be seen or heard bellowing towards the north, the site should be known as fit only for rākshasas to live upon. A man cannot be prosperous while living in such a place. (Also) if the cow bellows, then know that there is a piece of cow's bone in the ground. Unless it is extracted, the householder shall die. Divide the length of the site (from east to west) into five parts. The bone is in the third division from the east at a level which is waist-deep.

(क) श्लोक सुत्रविस्तार्थ्यमानेण मास शब्द सुहते यदि ।देवभूमि विजानीया मनुष्ये व्रजते सद ।।

अर्थ सुता देवा बेलकु येवे बड़ चहल शोभइ से भूमि देवताङ्कर तँहि बास न करिब। (८ प्रः)

श्लोक । सुत्रप्रसादमात्रेण महाशब्द ग्रुभते यदि तु देवभूमि विजानीयात् मनुष्य तत्र वर्ज्यये ।

अर्थ । सुता पारिना वेले येवे बड़ चहल शुभइ । जाणिमा से भूमि देवभूमि तैहि बास न करिन । (१२-१३ एः)

- (ख) सुता पातीचा बेळे जिंद बड़ चहल शुभई। जाणिम से भूमि राक्षस भोग होई। (४४ प्रः)
- (घ) सूतार बेळे बड़ शब्द । हेळे देवभूमि जाणिव ।। सर्व्वधा तर्हि न रहिब । रहिळ उपदर्ग हेब । राक्षस देखिळे न रहि । राक्षस भूमि जाण सेहि ।। (१७ एः)

If a great noise be heard when the thread is being laid, know the place to be the abode of gods. Do not live there on any account. In that event, (the gods?) will create frouble. (According to another version, such a site is a proper abode for rākshasas).

(क) श्लोक—सुत्रविस्तार्थ्यमानेन माशं शब्द शुभते यदि । ६ ।
 वज्जंते दुष्टवास्तम् च मरण तत्र न संशयः ।

अर्थ । सुता पालिया बेले यदि मासं शब्द शुभइ नहिले देखइ तँहि रहिले मरण निःसंसये होइ। (८ पृ:)

रलोक—सुत्रप्रसादमात्रेण मासंशब्द शुभते यदि वङ्जंयेवृसवस्तचम् मरण तत्र निःसंशयः।

अर्थ । सुता पारिवा येवे येवे मासम शब्द शुभइ नहिले देखह जानिमा से मृत्युसंशये । (१३ पृः)

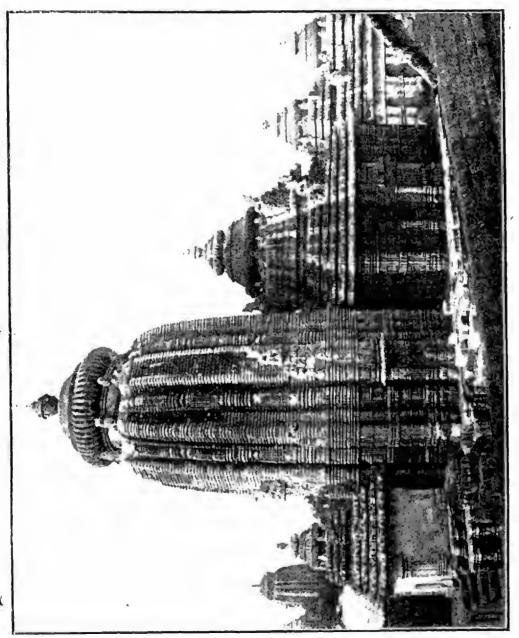
(ख) रलोकः । शुत्रविस्तारमानेन मानवंसब्द शुभे जदी । वर्यए तत्र भूमिसा । मरण तत्र निसंसयः ।

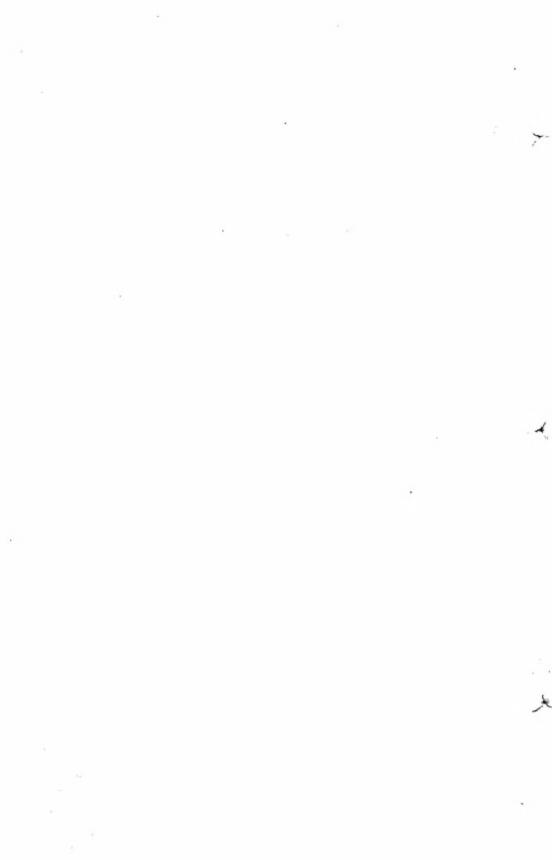
अर्थ । सुत्र धरिवा बेले यदि मांस देखई नोहिले हे सुणई से घरे रहिले भरण निश्चये होई । (४१ प्रः)

During the laying of the thread, if......be seen or...... heard, then doubtless there shall be death for one who lives upon it.

- (क) श्लोक सूत्रविस्तार्यमानेण गीतशब्द शुभते यदि तेषा भूमि कोवरसा धन धान्यबहुपुत्रिका। सुता देवा वेछे येवे गीत (८-९ प्रः)
- (ख) श्लोक ।। सुत्र विस्तारमात्रेण गित शवद शुभते यदि ॥ तेभूमि कुवेरस्य धनधान्य विहिता ।। सुता देवा बेले येवे गितं सवद सुभई याणिमा वे तेवे से घरे धन वृद्धि होई । पुत्र बहुत होई । (४१ ए:)

If music be heard during the laying of the thread, then surely the land belongs to Kuvera (the god of wealth).





In that house there shall be an abundance of wealth and progeny.

- (क) श्लोक। सूत्रविस्तार्यमानेण दहभूमि प्रजायते वाए तत्र विजानीयं देश सवरजोख तथा। सुता पारिवा बेळे येवे अग्नि दहन देखिव कि वा बहिव आपनार देश हेळे छाड़िव। (६-१० प्रः)
- (ख) श्लोकः ग्रुत्रवीस्तारमानेन । दहनो यदी दृस्यते । वर्यए तादृसं भूमि । देसस्य परिवर्यएत । अर्थः । श्रुता धरिवा वेले अदी अग्नि दृहन देखित्र आपणा देस हेले छाड़ि पलाइव । (४१-४२ ए:)

If fire be seen at the time, then that place should be avoided. One should flee from the place even if it be one's own country.

- (क) सुत श्लोक। सुतमास्तर्ध्यमानेण मनुषेरादिते यदि। पचर पचम् पिक क्रियते भाग सुत्रेक। सुता पारिवा बेले येवे मनुष्य कान्द्र......जानिमा से डिहरे मनुष्यर हाड़ अछि। (११ पृः)
- (ग) श्लोक सुत्रविस्तार्ग्यमानस्तु रोदिते श्वासते अथवा नाभिमात्रस्थिते। सल्य मुण्ड माला विनिर्द्दिशेत्। अर्थ। सुता पातिवा बेळे येवे लोके कान्दुधान्ति कासुथान्ति एमन्त बेळे जानिमा से वास्तुरे नाड़िमात्र गभीरे सल जे मुण्ड गोटिए थाइ।
 - (घ) सूत्रे विस्तीर्य्यमाणे तु रोदनं श्रुयते यदि । नाभिमाने स्थितं शस्यं मुण्डमाला विनिर्द्दिशेत् ।

स्ता पातिबार छक्षण। कहिवा सावधाने शुन। मनुष्यमानङ्क रोदन। किन्यवा भयङ्कर स्वन।। शुणिले शुभक्त न देव। ए हाड़ थिवार जाणिव।। घरक षोलभाग कर। पूर्व्वर ये पाञ्चभागर।। अण्टागहीरे मुण्ड पाइ। एथि संशय किछि नाहिं।। (१४-१६ एः)

If a person be heard weeping or sighing when the thread is being laid, know that there must be human

bones in the ground. Divide the length of the site (from east to west) into 16 parts. It the fifth division from the east, at a level which is waist-deep, you will doubtless find a human skull.

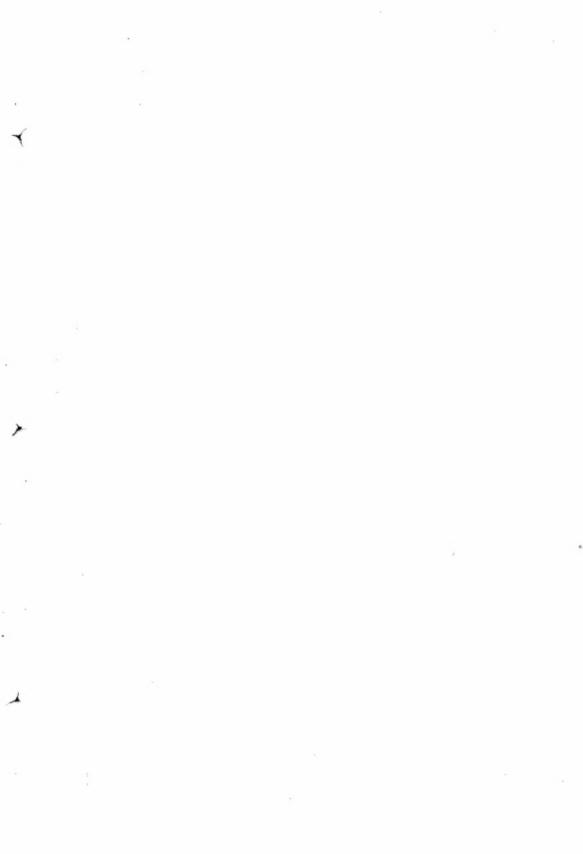
- - (घ) सूत्रे विस्तीर्घ्यमाणे तु कुक्कुरो यदि रुद्यते । अचिरेणैव फालेन शूना निहत एव सः ।

सूत्र पातिवा बेले येवे। श्वान बोवाए शुण तेवे।। कुक्कुर हाड़ थाए तेंहि। वाहार करि शुभ देइ।। तार पूर्वक तिनिभागः। अण्टाए गभीर करिब। श्वान हाड़ बाहार कर।। एमन्ते शुण सूत्रधर। अलप दिने श्वान योगे। गृही पड़इ दु:खभोगे।। (१६-१७ प्टः)

If a dog barks when the thread is being laid, know that there is a dog's bone (according to another version, human bone) in the place. Extract it before performing the auspicious ceremony. (After dividing the length into...parts) you will find the dog's bone in the third division from the east. Oh carpenter, you must remember this; (otherwise) some danger from dogs will overcome the householder within a short time.

(क) श्लोक—सुतिवस्तार्ग्यमानेण मुण्डमुण्डितीय भवेत् मुण्डतत्र विज्ञानि-जात नेखत वस्तुभिळश्रण। अर्थ सुता पारिवा बेले येवे छाण्डमुण्ड देखि ज्ञानिमा से डिहरे नाण्डमुण्ड अछि। त्रिभाग करते सूत्र देवङ्गी वचन्तिक नाभिमात्र-मनुते भूमि लेखते मुण्डमुण्डिक।। सुता तिनि भाग करिव सुता देवा वेले येवे मनुष्य देखि ज्ञानिमा मनुष्य मुण्ड अछि। ५४। से सुता चारिभाग करिवा पूर्वभागे गत्तरे हातक गहीरे अछि मुण्ड। (११-१२ प्रः)

घटभग्नद "गेवत्। मृत्युका जोम्बोको रोदिता।। (७ प्रः)



Bhadra deul at Konarak, Duri

(ख) श्लोकः । शुत्र विस्तार मानेन नाण्डमुण्ड दस्यते जदी । दृशयं घट-भमस । जम्बूको रोदीताः । अर्थः । शुता धरिवा बेले येवे नाण्डमुण्ड दिसई देखीव । कीअवा घटभग्न देखीव । कोअवा मृतु पिण्ड देखीव । कीअवा जम्बूका राव देव । याणिम से डिहरे मुण्ड गोटाए अछि । सुता चारि भाग करिव । पूर्वभाग उपर गहिरे से मुण्ड अछि । (४०-४१ प्रः)

If a shaven-headed man or rice-offerings to the manes be seen or the howl of a jackal be heard when the thread is being laid, know that there is a skull in the ground. Divide the thread (i. e. length from east to west) into 4 parts. In the eastern division (i.e. the first one), there is a skull at a level which is one cubit deep.

- (क) रह्णोक—सुत्र प्रसादमात्रेण महावृष्टिभवे यदि धनधान्य भवेवास्त शुभक्षणे भवे यदि । अर्थ । सुता पारिवा बेले येवे दिअ वृष्टि करई जानिमा से घरे धनधान्य पुत्र पुत्री अनेक होइ । (१३-१४ एः)
- (ख) श्लोकः। ग्रुत्र वीस्तारमानेण ग्रुरवृष्टि भवे जदी। धनधान्य भवे वास्तु। ग्रुलभ्रण भवे जदी। अर्थः। ग्रुता पाडीवा वेले येवे दीकँ वृष्टि कर्रा। याणीम से भूमिरे धनपुत्र बहुत होई।। : ं ः । (४४ प्रः)
- (घ) घरे सूता पातिवावेछे। सेठारे हीनवृष्टि कले।। से राज्ये दुर्भिक्ष हुआ । महा अरिष्ट होए तहिं।। येवे अलप बग्पह। सुख नाहिं राज्य भाजह।

If the gods send rain when the thread is being laid, there will be an abundance of wealth and of children in the house. If the rain be scanty, there will be no happiness and the king shall lose his kingdom.

(ग) सुतिबस्तार्ग्यमानस्तु गजध्विनमुदामृत गज अस्थि विजानीयात् वास्तुभूमिमौ न संशय। अस्यार्थ। सुता पातिबा बेळे येवे गजध्विन शुभइ से वास्तुरे गज ये हस्ती हाड़ गोटाए थाइ। ए सल न काढ़िले वास्तुभूमि संशय होइ।

(घ) सूत्रे विस्तीर्थ्यमाणे तु गजशब्दो यदा भवेत् । गजस्यास्थि विजानीयाद्वास्तुभूमौ न संशयः ॥ येवे हाती गज्जन हेव ॥ से घरे हातीहाड़ धिव । एहाकु एरुपे जाणिव । घर नवभाग करिव ॥ मध्यभागकु खोळाईले । बुकुए गहीर करिले । अवश्य हाती हाड़ थाइ । एरूपे एहा जणा याइ ॥ (१६ ए:)

If an elephant trumpets when the thread is being laid, then there is an elephant's bone in the place. Divide the length into 9 parts. In the middle division, at a level which is breast-deep, the elephant's bone is surely present.

- (ग) सुत्र विस्तार्य्यमानस्तु इयध्विन सुदाहतं। इय अस्थि विज्ञानिया सस्त विष्ठित नान्यथा। अर्थ। सुवा पातिवा बेले.येवे इय बोबाइ से वास्तुरे घोड़ा हाड़ गोटाए थाइ।
 - (घ) सूत्रे विस्तीर्य्यमाणे तु हयशब्दो यदा भवेत्। तत्राश्वास्थि विज्ञानीयाद्धनहानिर्भवेद्ध्युवं।।

घोड़ा हे वा येवे शुनिव। से घरे घोड़ा अस्थि थिव।। पूर्व पश्चिम घर हेव। घर तिनि भाग करिव।। पूर्वभागकु खोळाइव। नाभिए गभीर करिव।। अस्थिकि बाहार करिण। शुभकु देव निश्चे जान।। उत्तर दक्षिण गृहर। तिनि भागरे ये उत्तर। नाभिए गभीरता कर। हेव ए अस्थि ये बाहार।। (१६ पृः)

If a horse neighs when the thread is being laid, there is a horse's bone in the ground. Divide the length of the house from east to west or from north to south (according as it is longer one way or the other) into 3 parts. The bone is in the first division at a level which is navel-deep.



- (क) मुण्डकम्बश्च सुशृहा दुष्टायाननीचसेत्।। (७ पृ:)
- (ग) मण्डुको ध्यानने चैंब दृष्टिभेदे भवे गृहं। घटभेद भवेत्स गृहं जम्बुक रोदते। अर्थ। सुता पातिवा बेळे येवे वेङ्ग बोवाई से घर गृहस्थ अत्राहि होइ। से घर अछुआ होइ। से वास्ततः ध्वस्त होइ। शिआळ बोवाइ।

If a frog croaks at the time, it will be impossible for the householder to live there. The house will be ruined. The thatching of that house will not be completed. Jackals will how there.

- (ग) रहोक गर्धवो यस्य स्यात् परिवर्ज्जयेते रोदन्ते पूत्रकालस्तु ध्रुव मृत्यु विनिर्हिरोत्। सुता पातिबा बेले येवे गध ध्वनि शुभइ तेवे पुत्रशोक होइ। गृहस्थ मृत्यु होइ।
 - (घ) गईभो शब्दाते यत्र तद्गेहं परिवर्ज्जयेत्। काकोदृष्ट्या मुखं रौति ध्रुवं मृत्युविनिर्दिषेत्।। (१७ प्रः)

If an ass brays when the thread is being laid, the householder will lose his son. The householder will die. If (also) a crow caws it denotes death without doubt.

- (ग) सुत विस्तार्ग्यमानस्तु पन्नङ्गो यदि दृश्यते अचिरेणैव कालेन स्वामीन इत पनग। अस्यार्थ सुता पातिवा वेले येवे सर्प देखइ तेवे अल्पदिने मरइ। सर्प खाइ।
 - (घ) सूत्रे विस्तीर्घ्यमाणे तु पन्नगो यदि दृश्यते । अचिरेणैव कालेन सर्पेण निहतो धृवं।

If a snake be seen at the time, (the householder) will die within a short time, bitten by a snake.

(ग) श्लोक। बकञ्च सहसन्यचन वसस्याक्षरानि च। न चैव सप्रसन्न सन बसस्या विवज्जीयते। अर्थ। सुता पातिबा बेले येवे बक देखि बाम पाले से भूमि नुआ सल जे हाड़ गोटिए थाइ। If a crane is seen towards the left, there is new piece of bone in the ground.

(ग) रछोक। रात्रू क्ष्यति निर्घोषे वसन्ति विप्रसद्गृहे। ज्योतिषो कथया-नश्व कीर्त्तिश्व वित्तवर्द्धन। सुता पातिवा बेले येवे मेघ गर्ज्जन करइ दुर्पणे प्रसाद उत्तम।

If there is a peal of thunder when the thread is being laid, then, according to the science of Astrology, the householder's fame and wealth shall increase and enemies diminish in number.

IV. Determination of the Naga's Position

According to the silvasāstras, it is imagined that a great serpent(naga)lies encircling every building-site. Its body is divided into eight equal portions, namely the head, heart, stomach, navel, anus, knee, shin, ankle and tail. The serpent moreover moves round and round in a clockwise at the direction. Its head lies point of the compass in the middle of the month of It takes a year to come round to the same point. It is therefore possible to determine, on any date, where the different limbs of the naga will lie along the boundary of the site. It is required in the sastras that the auspicious pillar should be posted at certain points of the naga's body in order to ensure good luck. The orientation of the door is also determined by the lie of the naga.

VIII. The lie of the naga

(क) श्रीश्रीश्री वामेण सेअते नाग ५० कोटि मायेते अन्यत्रे तिखियाचम् पृथिवी जायते जायते सदा ।

श्रीश्री-भाद्रव ससाण कारितिषु सार नागसु पुर्वेक । दक्षिणे उदरे सैव पुष्टि सैव उत्तरे । पश्चिमे गोक्षसित अगोया सबलागुल तिभिमासे सुनिचल

मार्गिसिरे पुष्य माघे शिर नागसु दक्षिणे । पश्चिमे मुदोरशैव प्रष्टिसम्पुर्वक । उत्तरेण पुच्छघात नैराए सवलागुळ तिभिमासे सुनिचल ।

फाल्गुणे मधु वैशाखे शिरो नागसु पश्चिमे । उत्तरे उदरे सेव पृष्टि सैव दक्षिणे। पुवोस्य यदा पुच्छ बवेस्तीति लाङ्गल तिभिमासे सुनिचल।

जेष्ठ आषाढ़ श्रावणेषु शिरनागस उत्तरे पासि उत्तरेसैव पुष्टिसैक पश्चिमे। दक्षिणे यदा सक्ष ईशानेसैव लाङ्कुल (१४-१५ पृ:) (ख) एवे नाग परिणाम याणिमा । श्लोकः । वासेन सयने नाग । पथास केटी मीयुते । अनन्त ईती वीयात । पृथिवी यायते सदाः ।

भाद्रव आसिन्य सिर नागो पृष्टके द्वीणे उतरे चैव । पृष्टं च एव उतरे । पश्चिमे शपुच्छस्थितं । अग्निए सर्वछाङ्कछ । त्रिभीमासे ग्रुनीश्चछ ।

मार्गीसर पुस माघेण। सिर नागस्य दिखणे। पश्चिमे उदर चैव। पृष्टत चैवक पूर्वकं। उतरे पुछस्थितं। नैऋते सर्वछाङ्कछं। त्रिभीमासे ग्रुनोश्चछ।

फाल्गुण्ये चैत्र वैसाखे सिर नागोशु पश्चिमे । उतरे उदर चैव । पृष्ठ चैव क दखीणे । पूर्व्वस्यक (कृ?) दा पुछ । वाइवे स्थिती लाङ्कुलं । त्रीभी मासे शुनोश्चलं । येष्ट साढ़ श्रावणेशु । सिर नागस उतरे । पाटी ओष्ट सर्वचैव । पश्चिमे दखीणे जबा पुछ । ईसान्ये सर्वलाङ्कुल । त्रीभीमासे शुनीश्चल । (४४-४५ पृ:)

(ग) श्लोक। तस्या ईशान भागेन स्तम्भरोपणमेव च। नागराजा क्रमेनैव ईशानं परिचिन्तयेत्। पूर्व्वे शिर भाद्रवार्द्धे ३ मार्गे दक्षिणमस्तके ३ फाल्गुणे वारुणेन्धेसे ३ जेष्ठे उत्तरमूर्द्धणि ३। अस्यार्थ। भाद्रवाधिनकार्त्तिक नागशिर पूर्व्वे थाइ। माग्रसिरपुष्यमाघ नागशिर दक्षिणे थाइ। फाल्गुनचैत्रवेशास्त्र नागशिर पश्चिमे थाइ।

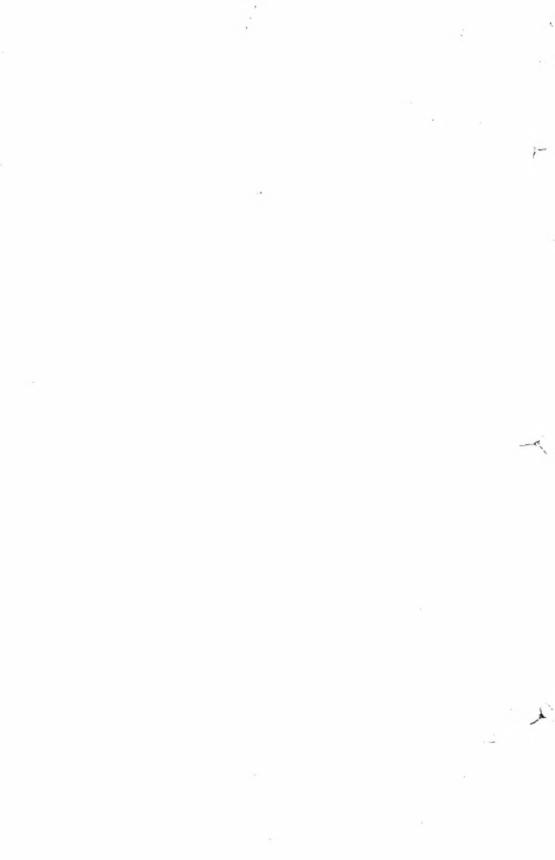
(घ) भद्रादौ तु शिरः पूर्व्व मार्गादौ दक्षिणे शिरः ।फाल्गुनादौ शिरः प्रत्यक् ज्येष्ठादावुत्तरे शिरः ।।

8. The naga lies on its left side. During the months of Bhadra, Aswina and Kartika, the head lies to the east, the back faces the north, the belly faces the south and the tail (extends from the western point of the compass to the s. E. point?). It remains in that position for three months.

During the months of Mārgasira, Pousa and Māgha, the head is towards the south, the belly faces the west, the back, the east and the tail (extends from the northern point of



Miniature Khākharā Shrine, near Siddheśwar



the compass to the s. w. point?). It remains in that position for three months.

During the months of Phālguna, Chaitra and Baisākha, the head of the nāga is towards the west, the belly faces the north, the back, the south and the tail (extends from the eastern point of the compass to the N. W. point?). It remains in that position for three months.

During the months of Jaisthya, Asarha and Sravana, the head of the naga lies towards the north, the belly faces the west, the back, the east and the tail (extends from the southern point of the compass to the N. E. point?). It remains in that position for three months.

IX. The movements of the naga

- (क) अहिधर महिराना नित्य गम्य श्रमन्तीह । चिछत चरण दिने । षष्ट तिमि सत्वा । हिबहनयष्टसका । चालते मेकपादेक त्रिभि त्रिभि त्रिभि मासे । (४८पः
- (ख) नाग येँ उभूपे। नीत्यानी चलुअछि ताहा याणिमा। अचहर महीराया। निनीगौ मगती दोत्यें च। चलीत चरण दीने दोने। अष्ट त्रिभिसतं च। दीबहत परिसंक्षा चलती मेक पादेन। त्रिभिमासे। (५३-५४ प्रः) ईशान्य कोण माढि नाग चलुछि। ५। (५६ प्रः)
 - (ग) वास्तु प्रमाणे न हि तस्य गात्रं वामेन सेति समितत काछं। त्रिभिनमासे परिनृत्य भूमो तं वास्तु नाग प्रवद्गन्ति सिद्धाः। अस्यार्थः।

वास्तु येते सर्पगात्र ये देह तेनोहि । वाम अङ्ग माढ़ि सोइ थाइ । तिनि मासे भूमौक बोळन्ते दिगे छेखाए खाउ थान्ति । वास्तु नाग पमन्त बुळि सिद्धमाने ऋषिमाने बोळन्ति ।

> पूर्वा दिश्च शिरः कुर्वा नागणेते त्रिभिः त्रिभिः । भाद्र वा दैर्वामुपार्वे तस्य ककते शुभं गृहं ॥

नागशिर पूर्व्व थाइ। ईशान कोणठारु तिनि मास दिगे छेखाए याइ। ए तिनि मास ये ६० दिन एमन्ते दिग नड ६० भाग होइ। एमन्ते ६० दिने दिगभोग करइ। एहि प्रमाणे पूर्व्व दक्षिण पश्चिम उत्तर ए चारि दिग चछइ एरूपे।

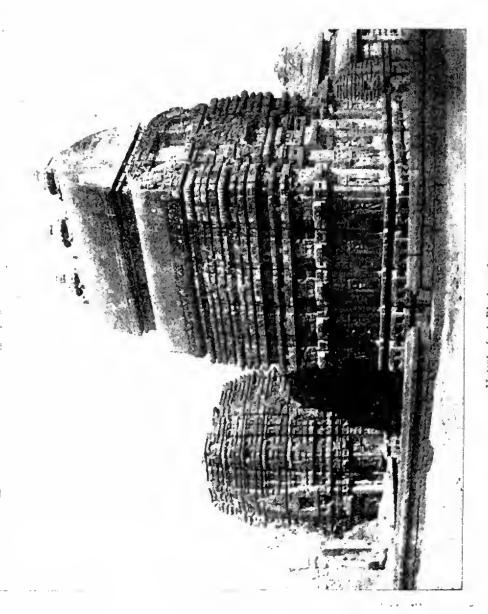
- (व) तिनि दिग माड़ि शुभइ। दिगक अनाकान्त थाइ॥ वामपारुश माड़ि नाग। शोइण वास्तु करे भोग॥ ऐशान्य कोणू आद्य होइ। तिनि मास पूर्वे रहृइ॥ वास्तुर येते पूर्वदिग। दिनकु दिन करे भोग॥ नड दिवसे शेष होइ। दक्षिणदिगकु माड़इ॥ एहि प्रकारे चारिदिग। भोग करइ वास्तुनाग॥ (१३-१४ प्टः)
- 9. During the months of Bhādra, Āswina and Kārtika, the head of the nāga lies towards the east. On the first day of this quarter, the head lies exactly at the N. E. point of the compass, while on the last day it lies similarly at the s. E. point. The head of the nāga thus moves one degree every day, in a clockwise direction.

In this connection, it is said in one of the passages quoted above that the naga covers by its length that portion of the boundary which subtends an angle of 270° at the centre leaving an angle of 90° open. It should be noted however that this does not agree with the opinion quoted in the previous article.

X. The eight divisions of the naga's body

(क) चत्रुश्रम भवे यदा नाग तत्र प्रमाणश्च विष्ठातो लांगुलमुखः। नागते यत्र दस्तश्व भागसे आते तथा। भागसत तालमैको सारस्या दुगुण तद्रुधो। सिरहृद्र मुद्रसो नाभि पुच्छ जानुजङ्घ। आनुसैव लाङ्कुलेश्व जानिमा वृद्धसदात।। ताल मेको फेणाभाग द्विताल हृद्भा तथा। नृअमुख्दरेशैव चतुर्थ ताल नाभि





दस्यति । गुहिजे पश्चतालश्च षष्टताल या जङ्गनः सपतताल धन्टास्रेव पुच्छे चाष्टमेवचम् । (१५-१६ पृ:)

- (ख) गृहस्य यत हस्तं च। चतृश्रम भवे जदा। नाग तत्र प्रमाणं च। पृष्ठतो छांगुछे मुख।। नाग सेभे जत हस्तं च। भाग तस्य कारए तथा। भागस्य ताछमेको। सीरसा दुगुणं तदाः। ताछमेको फणाभागे। द्यय ताछ द्ययस्तथाः। त्रीय ताछ उदरे चैव। चतृताछ नाभीदेसक। हृदए पश्चताछं च। सष्टताछ यानुजंघन। सप्तताछं आन्दु चैव पुछे च अष्टमेवचः।। (४५-४६ पृः)
- (ग) नागिसर आठताल वैवत्तांना सर्प येउ मासे येउ तिनि दिग माढ़ि थाइ तिनि दिग माढ़िले येते हाथ होइ आठभाग करिव। आठभागर संख्या। ऋोक। ताल मेको फणाशिरः द्विताल कण्ठस्तस्ता। त्रिभिताल हृदयेश्चैव चतुर्तालोदरं भवेत् पश्चताल नाभिश्चैव पष्टताल गुहकस्तथा सप्तताल जघनश्चैव अष्टतालक्ष पुच्छये। अस्यार्थ नागर ये शरीर आठताल।
 - (घ) अष्टभाग कृत्वाभूमिः प्रथमं शिर उच्यते । द्वितीये हृद्यं चैव तृतीये जठरं तथा । चतुर्थं नाभिकं विद्यात् पश्चमं गुह्ममेवच । षष्ठं स्याजानुदेशं च सप्तमं जघनं तथा । अष्टमं पुच्छभागं स्यान्नागराजः प्रकीतितः ॥ (१४ पृः)
- 10. Divide the line along which the naga lies into 8 parts. The first portion forms the naga's head, while the rest constitute the heart, belly, navel, anus, knee, shin and tail. According to another reading, the length should be divided into 9 equal parts, of which the head is constituted by the first two, the rest being formed by the remaining divisions.

When the position of the naga has thus been determined, various religious ceremonies are performed before the actual commencement of building-operations.

One of these is the setting up of the auspicious pillar called *subhastambha*. This pillar should only be posted at certain points of the naga's body.

- XI. Where the pillar should be posted on the naga's body
- (क) नागर स्थम्भ जिह पिड़िले घटदारापुत्र प्रणाशे भीति। खनमस्तेके नाग गराहि श्रीसम्पद यदि जष्टरे। श्रीवभोग्य रूपते नाभि ख्यातोतु जातर त्रिसोभ पदुन्न देशिवरोध।। जानुदीर्ध सवासोक्ष क्षतावलतन्न सोदेशश्वरोगी।। सीरो मृतु भये विद्वात्। पिठि शोक दारिद्रेक पुच्छे विविधभोग्यानि। क्रोटेण अर्थ-सम्पद शिर थम्भे भवे मृत्यु। प्रहा पुत्रशोक पुच्छ साधननासस्य। उदरे सर्व्वसम्पद ॥ (१६-१७ प्रः)
- (ख) नागर येँ उस्थाने खम्ब पड़ई तहीर छक्षण कहीवा। अर्थः। सिररे मृतु दिअई। पुष्टेरे सोक संन्ताप द्यारं। कोडरे अर्थ दीअई। गलारे पुत्रसोक होई। पुछ बदरे धनधान्य वर्धमान होई। (४६ पृः)
- (ग) शिरः सा पृष्ट पुच्छाभ्याः शश्रुरोतदिगन्तत्र शयने वाम पार्श्वन तस्य कोते शुभं गृहं। अथैवार्थ। शिर मस्तक पृष्ट बोळन्ते पिठि। पुच्छ बोळन्ते छान्त सश्च श्वेत बोल तिनि दिग माढ़ि थाइ। वाम अङ्ग माढ़ि शोइ थाइ। तस्य कोटं शुभं गृहं। गृह बोळन्ते कोट बोळन्ते पेटरे गृह शुभ देले सर्व्व भोगादि होइ।

* * *

केंड तालरे शुभ देले कि होइ। रलोक। दारापत्य प्रणाशो भवित च खनने मस्तके नागराहि श्रीसम्पत्ति प्रभुतो यदि हृद्य अठरेस्य व भोगौरूपेत। नाभि गात्रे रितिशयभयदो गुहसं देहभोगं। जानु दीर्घप्रवासो खलुमपि शेषये पुच्छदेशे विरोधः। अर्थः। सर्पर मस्तक ये फेणा ए फेणारे शुभ देले गृहस्थ पुत्रनास याइ। खनन वोल्लने कण्ठ। एथि शुभ देले भार्थ्या नाश याइ। हृद्यरे शुभ देले श्रीसम्पत्ति नाश याइ। जठर ये पेट एथि शुभ देले सकल भोगादिमान होइ। नाड़ीरे शुभ देले शत्रुभय होइ। गुहरे शुभ देले भोग करइ। जानुरे शुभ देले

गृहस्थ दीर्घ प्रवासी होइ। गृह भोग किर न पारइ। पुच्छरे शुभ देले विरोधमान होइ। एमन्त होइ नाग अष्टशरीर अष्टताल विवेचना। संक्षेप किर युध ये पण्डित-माने वास्तु अर्घ देले से गृहेरे गृहस्थ, अत्यन्त सुखार्त्ति पाइ। श्रीसम्पत्ति पाइ। इति नागपरिमाणसमाप्ति।

- (घ) दारापत्य प्रणाशो भवति च खनने मस्तके नागराज्ञः।
 श्रीसम्पत्तिः प्रभुत्वं यदि हृदि जठरे सर्वभोगैरूपेतः।।
 नाभौक्षीणं त्वराते रितशयशुभदो गुह्यदेशे च रोगे।
 जान्वेदींर्घप्रवासी क्षयमि जघने पुच्छदेशे च मृत्यु॥ (१४ पृः)
- 11. If the hole for posting the auspicious pillar be dug at the head of the naga, the wife and children of the householder will die; at the heart and belly, wealth, prosperity and the enjoyment of power will follow; at the navel, the enemies of the householder will be overtaken by misfortune and good luck follow him instead; at the anus, sickness will follow; at the knee, the householder will have to live away from home for a long time, and death shall come if the pillar be posted at either the ankle or the tail.

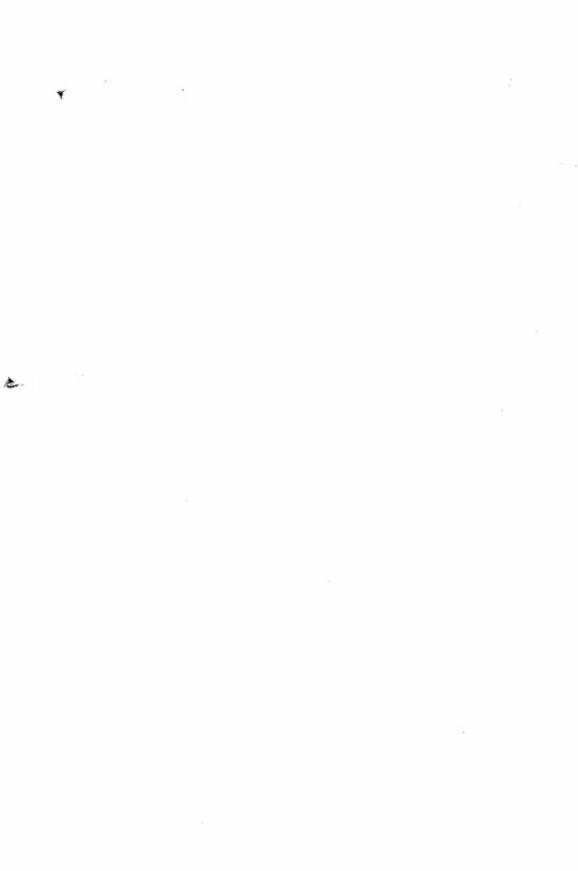
If the pillar be set up towards the back of the naga, bereavement will follow, while prosperity will come if it is placed towards its lap.

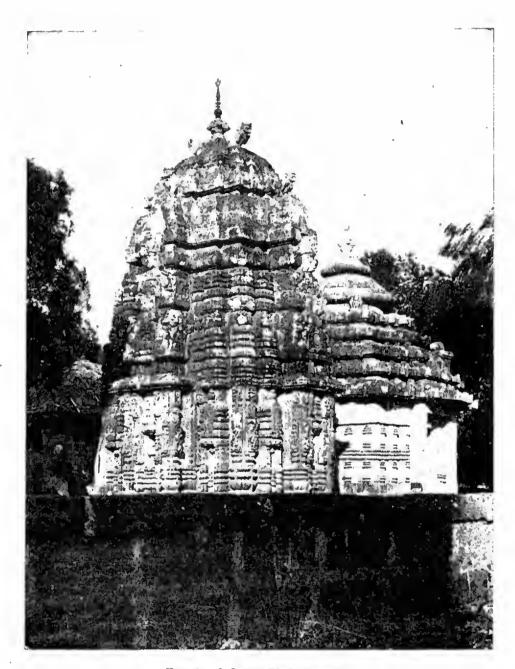
- XII. Where the door should be fixed with reference to the body of the naga
- (ग) नागविधि द्वारलक्षण ।। नागस्थान स्थान द्वारे विश्वकर्मा च भौषित दोषगुण समासाद्य कथितं वास्तुविस्तर ।। अर्थ । नागर स्थान मिन द्वार करिब । एमन्त बोल्लि विश्वकर्मणि वोइले दोषगुण मिन वुम्मि नाग स्वस्थाने द्वार कले धन-जन बहुत होइ। घर शुभकाले येमन्त नागर आठताल बुम्मि हृदय जठरे

शुंभ देइ एवे सेहि प्रकारे करि परिणाम करि बुक्ति नाग हृदयरे जठरे द्वार करिब। ए भल होइ। आड स्थानमानङ्करे घर कले विरोध होइ।

12. The position of the door should be fixed from the position of the naga's limbs. Viswakarma says that if the effects of placing the door-way in relation to the limbs of the naga are taken into consideration before fixing its position, then great prosperity will be enjoyed by the householder.

Locate the eight limbs of the naga; then place the door at either its heart or its stomach. That will bring good luck. In any other case, dangers and strife will follow.





Temple of Gauri, Bhubaneswar

V. Astrological Considerations

- XIII. The effects of building in different months of the year
- (क) चैंत्र्ये व्याधि माघेति । वैशाखे धन सम्पूर्ण । जेष्ठे न पशुचेव । आषाढ़े पशुनाशनः । आवणे ब्रह्महानि । भाद्रवे हानि रोगिणः । असिने जन दारिद्रे च । (२०-२१ प्रः)

कार्त्तिके धन नाभय । माघेण बहु शोक वृता । फाल्गुने बहु पुत्रीय । (१६ पृः)
(ख) एवे बारमास भल मन्द कहीबा । श्लोकः । चेत्रे व्याधि तीष्ठन्ति ।
वैसाले धनसम्पद । येष्ठेन पशु चौर्य्या च । आषाढ़े पशु नाशनं । श्रावणे
बहुहानी च । भाद्रवे बहु रोगीणो । आसिन्ये जन नश्यन्ति । कार्तिके धन
लाभक । मार्गसिरे बहुधन चैव । पुसेणं टस्करं भवेत । माघे बहु सोकं च ।
फाल्गुने बहुं पुत्रकं (४८ पृः)

- (ग) एवे गृह मासफल कहिबा।

श्लोक। चैत्रे च शोकमवाप्नोति। गृहकारयेत्ररः।

वैशाखे धनरब्रानि। जेष्ठ्ये मृत्यु विनिर्दिशेत्।

आषाढ़े धननाशश्व । पशु वृद्धिमवाप्नुयात् ।

श्रावणे भूमिलाभाय। हानि भाद्रपदे तथा।

पत्नी नाराञ्च वाश्विने । बहु धान्यानि कात्तिके ।

मार्गशिरे धनः प्राप्ति। पौषे चौरभय तथा।

माघे अग्निभयं कुर्यात्। फाल्गुणे काश्वनं भवेत्।।

अर्थ। चैत्रमासरे शोक जात होइ। वैशाखे धन रत्नानि होइ। जेशे गृहस्त मरइ। आषाढ़ें धन हानि होइ। श्रावणे भूमि छाभ होइ। माद्र मासे सर्व्वहानि होइ। आश्विने भार्य्या मरइ। कार्त्तिकरे बहुधन होइ। मार्गशिरे बहुधन होइ। पौषे चौरभय होइ। माधरे अग्निभय होइ। फाल्गुने धनपुत्र होइ।

- (घ) वैशाखे धनरब्रानि ज्येष्ठे मृत्युविनिर्द्शित्।

 श्रावणे भूमिल्लाभः स्याद्धानि भीद्रपदे तथा।

 पित्रनाशश्चाश्विने च बहुभार्थ्यां च कार्त्तिके।।

 मार्गशोर्षे धनावाप्तिः पौषे चौरभयं तथा।

 अधुभं च भयं विद्याद्धि मांघे विनिर्द्शित्।।

 फाल्गुने काञ्चनं पुत्रं चैत्रे च शोकवान भवेत। (४ पृः)
- 13. Vaisākha brings wealth; Jaisthya, theft of cattle or death; Āsārha, the death of cattle; Srāvaṇa, great loss (the acquisition of landed property, according to another version); Bhādra, loss and illness; Āswina, famine in the land (?) or loss of one's wife; Kārtika, gain of wealth or the acquisition of many wives; Agrahāyana, wealth; Pousa, theft; Māgha, bereavement or danger from fire; Phālguna, abundance of progeny or gold and progeny; Chaitra, sickness or bereavement.
- XIV. Effects of building in the light or dark half of the month
 - कृष्ण ग्रुक्ठ वेणी पक्षर कथा ।। श्लोक ।।
 ग्रुकळपक्षे भवे सुख्य कृष्णेण टसकर भवेत्
 तैम्बधा विचार कृतइव यदि चेत महाहानि ।। (२१ पृः)
 - (ख) कृष्णपक्षे तस्कर चोरभय होई । ग्रुक्रपक्षे ग्रुख सम्पर देइ । (४६ प्रः)
- 14. If the building-operation is begun during the dark-half of the month, then there will be danger from thieves; if, on the other hand, it is begun in the light-half, there will be prosperity and happiness.

- XV. Effects of building on different days of the week
- (क) भास्करे शुभदायक। नृपभय रिवसित भूमिपुत्रेन नाशकः। गुरुशुक बुधवारेन गृहकर्म्मानि कारये। इति वदित वराहे।। १।। (२१ प्रः)
- (ख) पते सात वा लक्षण कहिब। शशि क्लेश दारिद्र च। भास्करे शुभ-दायकः। अग्निभये रविपुत्रे। बुध गुरु शुक्रवारेण। गृह कार्य्यानि कारए (४६ पृः)
- (ग) वारशुद्धि ।। शिश कछह दारिद्रचे । भास्करे ह्यप्निदाहे शाकविछ च रिवपुत्रे भूमिपुत्रे मृतेषु । वुधगुरु किववारे सस्तछने प्रशस्ते इति वदित वराहो ।अर्थ । गृहाघट देवाकू । सोमवारे कछह होइ । दारिद्रच होइ । रिववारे अग्निदाह होइ । शणिवारे शोक होइ । धनक्षय होइ । मङ्गछ वारे मृत्यु होइ । युधवार गुरुवार शुक्रवार ए तिनि वारे गृह ईशान कछे धन सम्पत्ति होइ । वारफछ ।

वदेयं भवति भानु दिने अर्थनाशः शौरेरपि क्षितिसुतस च वञ्जघातः। प्रासादसद्मपुरपुष्करिणोक्तियासु धम्मीर्थ वाञ्छित फलानि शुभाप्रहानि।

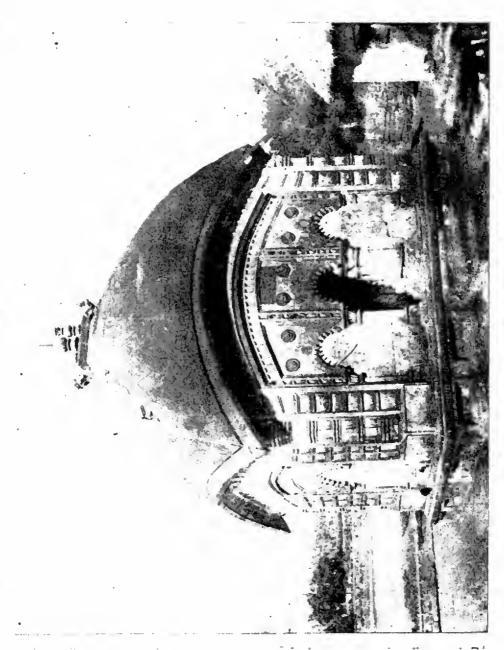
(घ) वन्हेर्भयं भवति भानुदिनेऽर्थनाशः । शौरेदिने श्चितिसुतस्य च वज्रपातः । प्रसादसद्मपुरपुरष्करिणी क्रियासु । धम्मीर्थवाञ्छितफळानि शुभमहाणां ।।

सोमवारे कळह होइ। दुरिद्र होइ दिन याइ।। रविवारे अग्निभय। शनिवारे धनक्षय।। आवर शोकहिँ दिअइ। मङ्गळे वज्रपात होइ। गुरु भार्गवा बुध तिनि। शुमे प्रशस्त एहा घेनि। (६-७ प्टः)

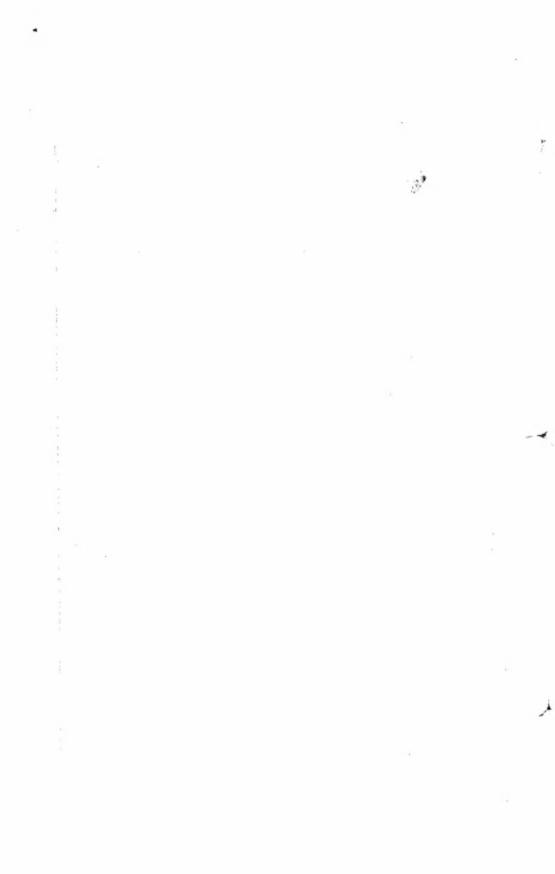
15. Monday brings strife and poverty; Tuesday, death from stroke of lightning; Wednesday, Thursday and

Friday bring good luck to the householder; Saturday, danger from fire or bereavement or the king's displeasure; Sunday brings good luck or danger from fire (according to another version).

- YXVI. Effects of building during different phases of the moon
 - (क) पश्चमे उच्चाटने तथा दशमी चोरभय। एकादशो नृपितभय। अमिवै पित न सहन्ति। भार्थ्या ना सहन्ति पूर्णिमा। पश्चदश तिथिचैव। नवमी पिर-वर्ज्ञये नन्दा व्यर्थक्षय जातु॥ भद्रद्धं पिरवर्ज्ञये। यया निधने पुत्रेश्चैव। रुज्ञ आप सु परजाक्षत्र। पूर्णत पितक्षआत। ईश्वाने तेषु भार्गुसु। (१९ प्रः)
 - (ग) तिथिशुद्धिः। प्रतिपद गृहकार्य्यच्य दुःख प्राप्नोति नित्यसः। अर्थक्ष्य तथा पष्टि पञ्च मोचाटनं तथा। चौरभय दशम्यञ्च एकादशी द्वादशि नृपाभयात। पत्नीनाशच्य पौर्णमास्या पतिनाशो कुहुस्तथा। अस्यार्थ। गृहीमानङ्क प्रतिपदारे दुखी होइ। पछीरे धनक्षय होइ। पञ्चिमेरे उच्चाटन होइ। दशमीरे चौरभय होइ। एकादशो द्वादशीरे राजभय होइ। पौर्णमीरे भार्च्या नाश याइ। अमावस्यारे गृहस्थ मरइ। चतुर्थी नवमी चतुर्दशी ए तिनि तिथि रिक्त। एथि गृह शुभ देले शक्तभय होइ। द्वितीया सप्तमी चैव नृतीया अष्टमि त्रयोदशी पञ्चेते धनरत्नानि स्थम्भलप्नो शुभेक्षणे। द्वितीया सप्तमी नृतोया अष्टमी त्रयोदशी ए पाञ्च तिथिरे गृहार्घ देवाकू शुभ। स्थिर लग्न हेव। शुभ वेल हेव। एमन्त हेले शुभ हेले श्रीसम्पत्ति होइ। तिथि फलमाह। नन्दानाः करि होया भद्रा मङ्गल नामदा। न रिक्त च शुखं वित्तं पासोयच्छिन्त यायइ। मृद्धिजच्छिन्ति रिक्तन्ति गृहारम्भे शुतां त्यजेत्। कुहुन्दुरि तदा होयाभ पूर्णा लक्ष्मी प्रजच्छित। पौर्णम्या लक्ष्मीकर।
 - (घ) गृहं कृत्वा प्रतिपदि दुःखं प्राप्नोति नित्यशः।
 अर्थश्चयं तथा षष्ठ्यां पश्चम्यां चित्तचश्चलः।।
 चौरभीतिर्दशम्यां तु चैकादश्यां नृपाभयं।
 पत्नीनाशब्च पौर्णम्यां स्थाननाशः कृही तथा।।



je



रिक्तायां सर्वकार्थ्याणि नाशमाथान्ति सर्व्वद्। । द्वितोया सप्तमी चेंव तृतीयाष्ट त्रयोदशी ।। पव्चसु स्तम्भकर्माणि स्थिरत्यने शुभेक्षणे ।। (६ पृः)

16. If the building-operation is begun on the first day (after either the new or the full moon), one is sure to be overtaken by sorrow; the sixth brings about loss of wealth, while the fifth brings unrest of mind. The tenth causes loss from theft, while the eleventh brings about the king's displeasure. The full moon causes the death of one's wife, while the new moon brings about loss of landed property (?). The fourth, ninth and the fourteenth (commonly known as rikta) are responsible for the frustration of all efforts. The second, seventh, third, eighth and thirteenth are favourable for performing the ceremony of the auspicious pillar.

XVII. Rabisuddhi

(ग) रिवशुद्धिः ऋोक। यत्रराशिस्थितं सूर्य्यः त्रिषष्ठदशलाभक एकादश द्विपञ्च नवमोप्यष्टा त्रयोदश विनात्परं। प्रथमे रिवगोचर शुद्धि होइव। तृतीय षष्ठ दशम एकादश इये चारि राशिरु एक राशि होइव। २य १म १म ए तेर दिन उतार शुभ होइ। आऊ पाञ्चरासि जन्म १ चतुर्थ ४ सप्तम ७ द्वादश १२ अष्टम ८। एतेथारे सूर्य्य थिले विद्व होइ। रिवशुद्धि। जन्मन्यकं त्यजे विद्वान यदीच्छेदात्मनः शुभं। जन्मन्यकं समायायो भार्य्यापुत्रादि संक्ष्य। द्वितीये धननासस्यात्। तृतीये धनसम्पदः। चतुर्थे वन्धु वैषम्यं। पञ्चमे पुत्रसंक्ष्य। षष्ठे धनादि सम्प्राप्ति। गृहिलद्वरं तु सप्तमे। अष्टमे प्रियते भर्त्ता। नवमे कीर्त्तिनाशनं। दशमे धनधान्यादि। धर्म्मश्चिकादश खो। शोक्व्याधि विपर्द्धन्न विरधा द्वादशे स्थिते।। इति रिवशुद्धिः।

(घ) जन्मराशेः शुभः सूर्य्य-स्त्रि-षष्ट दश लाभगः। द्विपञ्च नवमोऽपिष्ट त्रयोदश दिनात्परं॥

ए अन्ते रिवशुद्धि शुण। गृहकर्मरे ये कारण।। तृतीय षष्ट ये दशम। एकादश घेनि उत्तम।। द्वितीय नवस पञ्चम। तेरिद्न अन्ते उत्तम।। जन्म चतुर्थ सपतम। द्वादश आवर अष्टम।। पाञ्च राशिरे सूर्य्य थिव। सर्वदा शुभक्त न देव।। (६'पू:)

17. The zodiacal sign in which the sun was present during the birth of a person is his birth-sign. That person should not set the auspicious pillar (i. e. begin building-operations) when the sun is in the same position. Counting that as one, the third, sixth, tenth and eleventh bring good luck to the builder; the second, fifth and ninth are also auspicious (after the expiry of the first thirteen days?). Never begin operations on the first, fourth, seventh, eighth and twelfth signs.

(According to another version) the second brings about loss of wealth; the third, wealth and prosperity; the fourth, loss of friends; the fifth, death of children; the sixth, acquisition of wealth; the seventh, division in a household; the eighth, loss of one's wife; the ninth, loss of fame; the tenth, wealth and prosperity; the eleventh, religious merit; the twelfth, strife, bereavement and sickness,

XVIII. The influence of the zodiacal signs

- (ग) वृष । सिंह । विछा कुम्भ वेश्मकाय्यं शुभक्षण ।
- 18. Taurus, Leo, Scorpio and Aquarius are auspicious in connection with building-operations.

XIX. The influence of the constellations

- (ग) नक्षत्रफळं। आदित्यादय रोहिणी मृगशिरो जेष्टा धिनष्टा उत्तरा। पौष्य विष्णुमृगानुराधा गुरुहि शुद्धे सुपुत्रान्विते। सोम्याना दिवसेथ पापरहिते योगेभि-रिक्तै तिथो। विष्टित्यक्तदिने वदन्ति मुनयो वेश्मादि कार्य्य शुभा। अर्थ। गृह स्थम्भारोपणकु नक्षत्र शुभफळं। आदित्य द्यय बोळन्ते। १३।१४।१६।४।६।२८।२३। १२।२१।२६।२८।१८।८ एते नक्षत्र शुभफळ अटइ।
 - (घ) व्यदित्यद्यय रोहिणी मृगशिरा ज्येष्ठा धनिष्ठोत्तरा ।

 पैष्णा विष्णु मघानुराधगुरुभिः ग्रुद्धैः सुतारान्वितैः ॥

 सौम्यान्यां दिवसेऽथ पापरहिते योगेऽतिरिक्ते तिथौ ।

 विष्ठित्यक्तदिने वदन्ति मुनयो वेश्मादिकार्य्य ग्रुभं ।
 - (अन्यव) अश्विनी रोहिणी मूला ह्यूत्तरात्रयमेव च। स्वाती हस्तानुराधासु स्तम्भारम्भः प्रशस्यते। (७ पृः)
- (ग) विष्णे देवाग्निभये अवणाभयमेवच धनिष्ठाबहुभोगश्च वरुणं मरणभवेत्। अजपादे भय कुर्व्वादोषे शरण पश्चक। अश्यार्थं उत्तराषाढ़ारे गृहकर्म्म कले अग्निभय होइ। अवणा नक्षत्रे गृहकर्म्म कले भय होइ। धनिष्ठा नक्षत्रे गृहकर्म्म कले रोगी होइ। शतिभषा नक्षत्रे गृहकर्म्म कले मृत्यु होइ। पूर्व्वमेदे नक्षत्रे गृहकर्म्म कले नृपभय होइ। एमन्त होइ पश्च नक्षत्र दोष।
 - (ग) धनु मीनयोर्मध्ये यदि गच्छति चन्द्रमा।
 न हरे तृणकाष्ठादि न गच्छे दक्षिणामुखे।

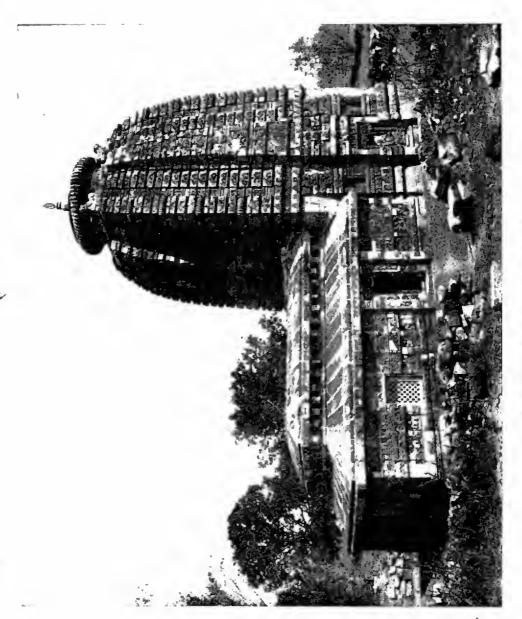
अर्थ। चन्द्रमा धनु छाड़ि मकर चन्द्र येवे प्रवेश होइ मकर कुम्भमीन सरि याए शरण पश्चक।

(घ) धनुर्मीन द्वयोर्मध्ये यावत्तिष्ठति चन्द्रमाः। न छिन्दाचात्तृणकाष्ठादीन्नगच्छे दक्षिणां दिशं॥ (८ प्रः)

VI. Astrological Considerations (contd.)

XX. Bandha

- ्क) द्रघवा जत्रहस्तच्च । प्रत हस्तेन गुणएते । अष्टाभि हस्ते पिण्ड । सेम (स?)वन्ध आयते । (२६ प्रः) धज्ञ १। धृमि २। सिंह ३। स्यान ४। बृष ४। खर ६। गज्ञ ७। धनस ८। (४० प्रः)
- (ख) दीर्घवाजतहस्तभ्व । प्रती हस्तं च गुणएत । अष्टमभिहरते पिण्ड । शेस बन्धस्य उच्यते । श्री । ध्वज । धूम्र । सिंह । श्वन । खृष । खर । गज । ध्वज । ८ । ए अष्ट बन्ध । (४० पृ:)
- (ग) घर बन्ध घराणकु घराण घार । वास्तुभूमि येते वखराकु येते हात होइ एहाकु दीर्घ बोलि । घरर गभीरकु प्रती बोलि । दीर्घ हाथ थोइ प्रति हाथ गुणिमा । गुणन्ते गुणना घन येते होइ एहाकु वास्तुर घनहाथ बोलि । ए घनहाथ उपर करि थोइ थाई । ए घराण मानङ्क मुल राशिटी । तल करि एहा घनहाथ थोइवा । अष्टवन्ध घराण निमिते आठभागे हरिव । उपरे रोष येते अंश रहिला । ए घरर बन्ध होइ । ध्वक धृम सिंहायुश्वानवृष्वरस्तथा । गजध्वसायाते चैव गृह-बन्ध स उच्यते । अस्यार्थ । एक वन्ध्व हेले ध्वक्तवन्ध होइ । दुइ बन्ध हेले धृमवन्ध होइ । तिनि बन्ध हेले सिंह बन्ध होइ । चारि रहिले स्वानवन्ध होइ । पाश्व रहिले वृषवन्ध होइ । छय रहिले खरबन्ध होइ । सात रहिले गजवन्ध होइ । आठ रहिले ध्वसवन्ध होइ । एमन्ते अष्टवन्ध जानिमा ।
 - (घ) व्यासेन गुणितं दैर्घ्यमष्टाभिभौजितं पुनः । शेषं घ्वाजादिकं ज्ञेयं पूर्वोदिभवनाष्टके ।। (६ पुः)
- 20. Multiply the length by the breadth of the house and divide the product by 8. If the remainder be 1, then the bandha of the house will be dhwaja or the flag. Similarly if it is 2,3,4,5,6,7,8 (i. e.0), the bandha will be as follows, dhumra,



smoke; singha, lion; swāna, dog; brisha, bull; khara, ass; gaja, elephant, and dhwānkha, crow.

XXI. Their effects

- (घ) ध्वजे विभूतिर्मरणं च घूम्रे । सिंहे जयः श्वा च करोत्यनर्थं भोगो वृषे हानिकरः खरे च । पुष्टिर्गजे काकपदे च दुःखं । (१० पृः)
- 21. Dhwaja brings riches; dhumra, death; singha, victory; swāna, troubles; brisha, enjoyment; khara, loss; gaja, growth (?), and dhwānkha, sorrow.
- XXII. The use of a house determined by its bandha
- (क) धजे देवगृह कृजात । धृमेण हुमशालेक । सिंहेन स्नघरचैव सुनेण कुट-शालेक । वृ वृषवे घर वात वृतात । खरेन अशशालेक । गजेन रक्लघर कृजात । धसेन सहस्र शालेक । (५० प्र:)
 - (ख) जोड बन्धरे जोड घर करिय ताहा जाणिमा । श्लोक । ध्वजे देवगृहं कुटर्यात् । धूम्रोण होमसालिका । सिंघेण शिरिघरं कुट्यी । (४१ पृः)
- (ग) एवं केँ उ घर केउ बन्धरे तोलिवा ताहा जानिमा। ध्वजेन देवगृहं कुर्व्या धृमेन होमशालकं। सिंहे श्रीघरं कुर्व्यात् स्वाने कुटीनशालक वृषे अन्तःपुर कुर्व्या खरे पश्च नियोजयेत्। गजे भण्डारकश्चैव। धुम्ने नं शखशालकं। अर्थ। ध्वजवन्धे देवगृह करिव। धुम्नबन्धे होमशाला करिव। रसुअ घर करिव। खन्धा-घर करिव। सिंहवन्धे श्रीघर। श्रीघर बोलन्ते यौ घर बड़ से घर वेहेरन भोगादि करिव। स्वान बन्धे नानाप्रकार युटुनि घरमान बलन्ते ये पवनयन्त्रघर एमन्त नाना कुटुनि घरमान होइव। वृषवन्धे अस्तेःसरपुरकु जात वोलन्ते। आपनार अङ्गभोग करिवा। कुटुम्ब्यादि घर करिव। खरवन्धे हातीशाला घोड़ाशाल

पशुजन्तुमानङ्क शाल करिब। गजे भण्डार वोलन्ते भण्डार करिब। गन्ताघर करिब। द्रव्य थोइवा घर ये ताहा करिब। ध्वंस बन्ध शस्त्रशाल वोलन्ते सिनि-साल घर साञ्जोघर किअवा सैन्याघर करिब। एमन्ते अष्टवन्ध अष्टप्रकारे घर करिब।

- (प) ध्वजे देवगृहं कुर्ग्याद्भे च होमशालकः।
 सिंहे च श्रीगृह कुर्ग्यात् श्वाने कुटुणीशालकः।।
 वृषे अन्तःपुर कुर्ग्यात् खरे पश्क्रियोजयेत्।
 गजे भण्डारकं चैव ध्वांक्षे च शखशालकः॥
- 22. Now is being indicated the bandha with which each apartment should be made. The sanctuary should have dhwaja as its bandha; the cooking apartments should be of dhumra bandha; the state-apartment, of singha bandha; the place for husking corn, of swāna bandha; the inner apartments, of brisha bandha; the stable for horses, elephants and other animals, of khara bandha; the store-room should have gaja as its bandha, while the armoury and soldiers' barracks should be of dhwānkha bandha.

It would appear from a consideration of the above passage that the length and breadth of these different apartments of a royal household were chosen in such a manner that the apartments belonged to the eight bandhas named above. This was probably considered auspicious and the proper thing to do.

- XXIII. Disposition of the doors according to bandhas
- (क) द्वार विचारकु। धजेण पित्रमे द्वार श्रीकरे सिंहमेव च। प्रवेद्वार वृषे सव। दक्षिणे गणमेवचम। धस्यणे नैरेते द्वार। धृमेण वावइ तथा। ईशाने स्वान पूजो। खरचे द्वार अष्टिका। (३१ प्रः)



Small Rekha Shrine near Siddheśwar, Bhubaneśwar



- (ख) येउ वन्धरे येउ आड़्कु द्वार ताहा याणिमा । ध्वयेन पश्चिम द्वार । उतरे सिंघ मेवचः । पूर्वद्वार वृषश्चेव । दक्षिणे गजमेवच । ध्वांक्षेण नैऋत द्वार । ध्वजेण वयवस्तथा । ईशाने श्वान पुत्रे । खर च हार अग्नयः । (५०-५१ पृः)
- (ग) ध्वज धूश्रश्व पूर्वेशिशिह स्वानश्व दक्षिणे वृष्यर पश्चिमादि गजध्वसो च उत्तरे। अर्थ। ध्वजवन्य धूस्रवन्य पूर्विदेगे अछि। सिंहवन्य स्वानवन्य दक्षिणिदिके अछि। वृष्वन्य खरवन्य पश्चिमिदिके अछि। गजवन्य ध्वसवन्य उत्तरिके अछि। एहाङ्क ए दिगमाने घर। सदा सर्व्वदा दिने ए वन्धमाने ए दिगरे थान्ति। एहाङ्कर आड चिल्वार नाहि। ए घर येँ उ वन्धे होइधिव से वन्धकु से दिग द्वार।।

वृषवन्थ पूर्व्वद्वारे गजश्च दक्षिणामुखः । ध्वजश्च पश्चिमद्वारे सिंहे गृहर उत्तर ।।

अर्थ । सिंहवन्घे घर हेले उत्तरद्वार करिब । वृषवन्धे घर हेले पूर्व्वद्वार होइब । गजवन्ध हेले दक्षिणद्वारे होइब । ध्वजवन्ध हेले पश्चिमद्वार हेव ।

- (घ) वृषवन्ध घरर द्वार । पूर्वरे कहे मुनिवर । १ । गजवन्ध द्वार दक्षिणे ध्वजवन्ध द्वार पश्चिमे । २ सिंहवन्धे उत्तरद्वार । दिग अनुरूपे विचार । ३ (२१ पृ:)
- 23. The door of an apartment should face one of the following directions according to the bandha of the latter; west for dhwaja, N. w. for dhumra, north for singha, N. E. for swāna, east for brisha, s. E. for khara, south for gaja and s. w. for dhwānkha.

XXIV. The star under which a house is built

- (क) नृपति पगेण हारएते। सेस अंशं विज्ञानिय। ततो ऋश्व विनि-दृश्यते। (४६ पृ:)
- (ख) रह्णोकः। अष्टभी हरते पिण्ड। ऋक्षभागेन हारएत। सेस अंस वीयानीत। तत्र ऋक्ष वेनीहस्यतेः। (४१-४२ प्रः)

(ग) अष्टाभि गुणितं विण्डं रिख्यभागेन हारयेत्। शेष भृक्ष विज्ञानिया स्विनदि गणिते बुधः।

अर्थ। घरर पिण्ड ये घनहस्त येते हाथ थोइ एथकु अष्टबन्धे गुणिम। ए येते होइ एथकु सताइस नक्षत्रे हरन्ते उपरे रोष ये रहइ से घरर नक्षत्र होइ। ए नक्षत्र तिनि पाद। एकपाद नोहिब। आपना नक्षत्रकु नाड़ि नोहिब। तिनि नक्षत्र तिनि पाद। एकपाद नक्षत्र येवे होइ से घरे विन्न बहुत होइ। दुइ पाद नक्षत्र कि चारिपाद नक्षत्र येवे होइ नाड़ि नोहिले शुभ तार होइ।

(च) अञ्चाभि गूंणितं पिण्डमृश्ग्भागेन हारयेत्।
रोषमृश्चं विज्ञानीया दृश्विन्यादिक्रमेण च।।
मूलपिण्डकु आठे गुणि। सताइशरे हर पुणि।।
छन्धरे प्रयोजन नाहिं। रोषरे नक्षत्र हुअइ॥
घर नश्चत्र हेला सेहि। विचार ग्रुभाग्रुभ तिह्ं॥
आपणा नश्चत्रकु पुण। नाड़ी नोहिब गणि आण॥
नाड़ी होइले न करिब। ए पुणि त्रिपाद नोहिब॥
त्रिपाद होइले न कर। विन्न कराए एहि घर॥
दुइ पाद चारि पादरे। सुख हुअइ सेहि घरे॥
एरुपे होइला नश्चत्र। एवे ग्रुण हे आन तत्त्व॥

24. Multiply the area of the house (in sq. cubits) by 8 and then divide by 27. The remainder denotes the constellation under which the house (is 'born'). If it is the same as the birth-star of the owner, or if it belong to the ekapāda or tripāda subdivisions, then the house will bring troubles. There will be happiness, if the star belongs either to the dwipāda or chāripāaa subdivisjons.

- (क) रेवती २७ दिति ७ पित ७ मरुतप १४ मूला १६ खित १२-२१-२६। हरि २२। सोम ४। वाजि १। धिन २३। कमला ४। (२२ प्रः)
- (घ) १ व्यश्विनी, २ द्विजा, ३ क्वतिका, ४ रोहिणी, ४ मृगशिरा, ६ व्याद्वी, ७ पुनर्वसु, ८ पुष्या, ६ व्यरलेषा, १० मघा, ११ पूर्वाफाल्युनी, १२ उत्तरा फाल्युनी, १३ हस्ता, १४ चित्रा, १४ स्वाती, १६ विशाखा, १७ व्यनुराधा, १८ ज्येष्ठा, १६ मूला, २० पूर्व्वाषाढ़ा, २१ उत्तराषाढ़ा, २२ श्रवणा, २३ धनिष्ठा, २४ शतिभषा, २४ पूर्व्वभाद्र, २६ उत्तरभाद्र, २७ रेवती। (२६ प्टः)
- XXV. Finding the probable age and means of destruction of the house
- (क) अष्टाभि गुणन्ते पिण्ड ।। पाठिभागेण हारएते ।। शेष झंशं विजान्वया । ततो जीवन सेवुते ।। जीवनस्य देवहारिता सेस जातिन उचेत ।। ।। जीवनस्य ततहारि तसंसं मृतु उचुते । पृथि झापात आकास वाकि वएध आअचेत ।। (४६-४०),
- (ख) जीवनसतत्त्वद्वारितमस्य मृतुंक भवेत। प्रिकातमायसप्रिका। साद्रीव गुण लम्बतेः। पृथिवी। आप तेय। वाइव। आकास। ए पाश्वभूत (५२ पृः)
- (ग) घरर पिण्डकु झाठे गुणन्ते येते होइ। एथकु घरर आयुस ये ६० वर्ष। एमन्त ६०के हरिबा। उपरे शेष ये रहइ से मरण सुतेक होइ। पृथि १ आप २ तेज ३ वायु ४ आकास ४ तत्र ए केमन्त पृथि पड़िले घर अलुया रहि भाजि याइ। आप पड़िले जलरे भाजइ तेज पड़िले अग्निरे दहि होइ वायु पड़िले बाझारे भाजइ आकाश पड़िले चलके भाजइ ए निमन्ते भाजइ।
 - (घ) वसुभिर्गृणितं पिण्हं षष्टिभागेन हारयेत्। रोषमंशं विजानीयादायुर्गेहस्य कोविदः॥ पृथिवी-जळ-तेजांसि वायुराकाश एव च। पश्चायुर्जातये तत्र भमदाहादिकं क्रमात्॥ (११ प्रः)

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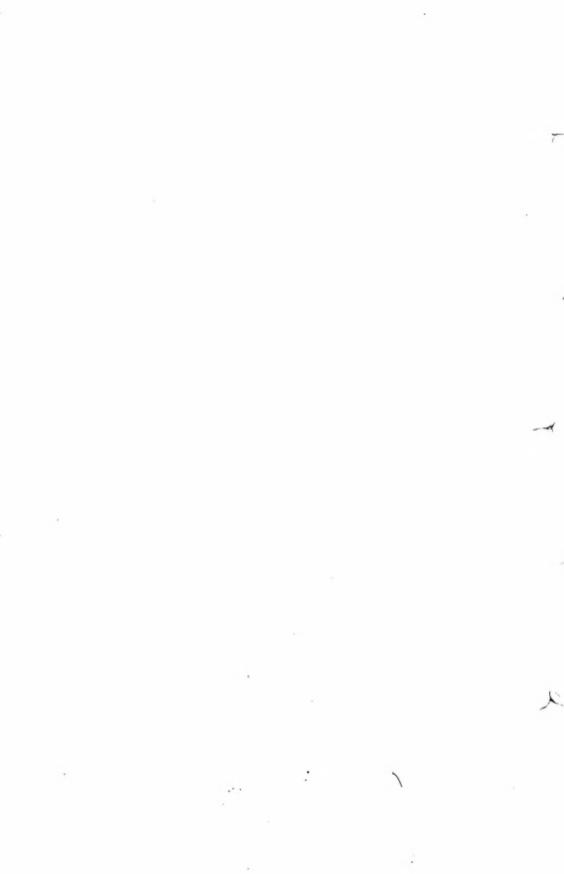
25. Multiply the length of the house by its breadth, multiply the product by 8 and divide by 60. The remainder gives the age of the house. Divide the probable age by 5 (the number of the elements). From the remainder you will be able to find out how the house will be destroyed. If it is 1, the house will never be completely thatched; if it is 2, water will destroy the house; if 3, then fire will burn the house; if 4, the house will be destroyed by a storm; if 5, the house will be struck by lightning.

XXVI. The nabangsa of the house

- (क) अनुश्चित्रुगुण कुजात । नवभिभाग कारएते । मेसं असं विजानीयात । टसकरादि गणिते बुध । टसर १ । भोग २ ॥ वितक्षण ३ ॥ दातरा ४ ॥ वि ४ ॥ अभअ ६ ॥ पुषेक ७ ॥ दिरद्र ८ ॥ देव आल ६ ॥ (४८-४६ पृः)
- (ख) ऋधं चतुर्गृणं कृत्वा। नविभभाग हरएत। सेस अंस वीयाणीत। टसकर दुर्गुणं इथें। टसकर। भोग २। वितक्षण ३। इात्रिअ ४ नृपती ५ डभयः ६। अधुसेक ७। दारिद्र ८। देवाळय ६ ए नव अंस (५३ पृः)
- (ग) घर नक्षत्र येते अङ्क ताँहिकि ४रे गुणिमा। येते होइ एथुक ६रे हिरवा। उपरे शेष ये रहइ से घरर नवांश होइ। तस्कर १ भोग २ वितक्षणला-दाता ४ नुपति ४ अभय ६ नपुंसक ७ दारिद्रच ८ देवाल्य ६। तले लब्ध ये होइला से घरर राशि होइला।
 - (क) ऋशं चतुर्गृणं कुरुर्गा अवभागेन हारयेत्।
 शेषमंशं विज्ञानीयात्तं राशिमादिशेत्।।
 आदौ चौरभयं भोगी द्वितीये वित्तनाशनं।
 वही वेदे भवेहाता नृपति पश्चमे तथा।।
 पष्ठे भयमवाप्रोति सप्तमे च नपुंसकः।
 वसौ दिदृतामेति नवमे विष्णुमन्दिरं॥ (१२ प्रः)



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26. Multiply the index number of the constellation of the house by 4 and divide by 9. If the quotient is 1, then there will be theft in the house. If it is 2, there will be enjoyment (of wealth) in the house; if 3, there will be loss of wealth; if it is 4, the householder will be a munificent person; if it is 5, the householder will become a king; if it is 6, there will be an absence of fear; if it is 7, (the householder will become?) a hermaphrodite; if it is 8, there will be poverty; if it is 9, the house will be a temple. The remainder gives the index number of the zodiacal sign of the house.

XXVII. The presiding naga of the house

- (क) दोर्घ दुइ मिश्रिता।। दोर्घ दुइ गुण कर होइ।। ३४।। तपचुभूत।। रिश्रवसु इरते सैव।। सेस नाग उनते। अनन्त वासुकि सैव। तक्षेक क्रोकोटस्तथा। शङ्क कुळिक पद्मश्र। महापद्म अष्टपत। (४८-९ एः)
- (ख) श्रृसभवशु हरते चैव। सेस नागत्र उच्यतेः। आठनागनामः। श्लोकः। अनन्त वासुकी शै(व्य १) तथ्रककेटिकस्तथाः। संखं कुळीक पद्यं अ। अष्ट-नागवीधिएतेः। (१२ पृः)
- (ग) घरर पिण्डकु घरनक्षत्रे गुणिमा ८ रे हरिवा। शेष ये रहइ से घरर नाग होइ। व्यनन्त १ वासुकि २ तक्षक ३ कर्कोट ४ सख ५ कुळिक ६ पद्म ७ महापद्म ८ एमन्ते व्यष्टकुळा नाग होइ।
 - (घ) अनुक्षेणगुणितं पिण्डं अष्टभागेन हारयेत् । अष्टौ नागाननन्तादीन भागशेषं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥ (१२ प्रः)
- 27. Multiply the area of the house (in sq. cubits) by the index number of its star and divide by 8. The remainder indicates which naga lives in the building-site; 1 Ananta,

2 Bāsuki, 3 Takshaka, 4 Karkofa, 5 Şankha, 6 Kulika, 7 Padma and 8 Mahapadma.

XXVIII. Calculating the expenses of building the house

- (घ) अष्टाभिर्भाजितात्यच्छेषं स व्ययो भवेत्। व्ययाधिक्यं न कर्तव्यं गृह्मायाधिकं शुभं॥ (१२ पृः)
- 28. Divide the area of the house by 8. The remainder denotes the expenses (in hundreds of rupees?) of the house. It is not proper to spend more than that on the house. (It is good if it can be managed with less?)
- XXIX. Determining the orientation of the door of the house
- (ग) वन्ध प्रमाणे भाग प्रमाणे घर घटना होइलार घर द्वार फेड़ा लक्षण ।। ऋोक।।
 मेष सिंहं हयानान्तु पूर्व्वसाल प्रसस्यते प्राड्वुम्मुख पश्चिमद्वारा प्रविश्यन्ते धनापते ।
 संस्यार्थ । मेषसिंह धनु ए तिनि राशि याहार होइ थाइ पूर्व्वदिगकु ग्रुभ । ए
 तिनि राशिकि पूर्व्वदिग घर योगाइ । ए मन्दिरे पश्चिम दुआर हेव । गृहस्थ
 पूर्व्वमुख होइ ए मन्दिरे प्रवेश होइले ए तिनि राशिरे धनसम्पद होइ ।

ष्ट्रष कन्यामृगानाञ्च सप्तद्वारानि मन्दिरे प्राट्मुख उत्तरद्वागदक्षिणाभिमुखन्तिए। अर्थ। ष्ट्रष कन्या मकर ए तिनि राशिरे दक्षिणदिगर ए तिनि राशिकि दक्षिण मन्दिर होइव। ए मन्दिर उत्तरद्वार करिव। गृहस्थ दक्षिणमुख हेव। ए गृहे प्रवेश हेले ए तिनि राशिकि धनसम्पद देई।

तुलामिथुनकुम्भानां ग्रुभ पश्चिम मन्दिरे पूर्व्वाभिमुख पूर्व्वद्वारे सन्ति धनानिच । अर्थ तुला मिथुन कुम्भ ए तिनि राशि पश्चिम मन्दिर । ए तिनि राशिकि पश्चिम मन्दिर हेव । ए मन्दिरे पूर्व्वद्वार हेव । गृहस्थ पश्चिममुख होइ ए मन्दिरे प्रवेश होथिव । एमन्ते धनसम्पद तिनि राशिङ्कि होइ ।

अिककंटमीनानां मुत्तरं मिन्दरं मतं। श्रीकामदक्षिणद्वारा प्रविश्यन्तु भरानन। अर्थ। विद्या ककड़ा मीन ए तिनि राशि उत्तरिद्गर। ए तिनि राशिकि उत्तर मिन्दर हेव। ए मिन्दर दक्षिणदुआर होइव। गृहस्थ ए मिन्दरकु उत्तरमुख होइ प्रवेश हेव। ए तिनि राशिरे धनसम्पद होइ। इति वारराशि चतुःसाला विधिल्लक्षण। ए प्रमाणे वारराशिकि चारिदिगकु चतुःसाला दुआर फेडा होइव।

29. Under Aries, Leo, Capricornus the temple should face the west; the householder should enter it while facing east.

Under Taurus, Virgo, Sagittarius the temple should face the north; the householder should enter it while facing south.

Under Libra, Gemini, Aquarius the temple should face the east; the householder should enter it while facing west.

Under Scorpio, Cancer, Pisces the temple should face the south; the householder should enter it while facing north.

All these will bring prosperity and wealth.

- XXX. Determining the 'luck' of the place from the orientation of the door
- (ग) दिगद्वार भागळक्षण। द्वारवास्तु प्रवक्ष्यामि भागा अष्टा शुभाशुभ पूर्वस्वामि चतुर्दिशं क्रमे द्वार शुभाशुभ। पूर्व्वदिग आदि करि चारिदिग भाग प्रमाणे आठभाग द्वार सचिप कहिव। इन्दिरि जे सुभाशुभ ताहा कहिव। ए दिगके आठभाग छेखाए। श्लोक। ईशानादौ लिखिते पूर्व्वे। आज्ञादौ दक्षिणं भवेत्। नैकृते वारूणे चैव वायवे भवित उत्तरे। अर्थ पूर्व्वद्वार कले ईशानकोण-ठारू गणि आनिम। दक्षिणद्वार कले अग्निकोणरू गणि आदिम। पश्चिमद्वार नैरूत कोणरू गणि आनिम। उत्तरद्वार कले वायव्य कोणरू गणि आनिम। श्लोक। अग्निमय बहुकन्या धनदोभाजक्तजनं कोधस्नानस्यकश्चैव रोदने चौरभयं

तथा। प्रथम भागे अग्निर भय। बहुतकन्या २। बहुत धन ३। राजपूजा ४। क्रोध ४। अनर्थ ६। रोदन ७। चौरभय ८॥ अरूपसूखा अरूपधनभ्य चौराभ वड़ भोग भोजन सूतवृधा सूतविन्नमध्य रोगं भवति यावति याम्येन। अर्थ। दक्षिण आडर प्रथम भाग अरूप सूत १। अरूपधन २। निश्चय पराभव ३। भोग ४। भोजन ४। सुतबुद्धि ६। निधन ७। सुतक्ष्य जराज ८ । श्लोक । भववन्धो रिपुपोड़ा धनसुत सुख समये पुत्र धन नास्ति वैरीव्यं पुत्रोनदोपात्रयेनास्या। उत्तर आड प्रथम भागे बन्धन होइ थाइ। शत्रु पीड़ा २। धन सुत ३। सुखसम्पदा ४। सुतधन नास्ति ५। गोपसुना शतपत्नी ७। मृत्यु ८। इति द्वार स्थाण। येसु येसु स्थितिर्येसु तेषु तेसु फलपद शुभवाप्य शुभोवापि यत्र द्वारस्तु कथ्यते । अर्थ यंड भागरे द्वारस्थान स्थित करि करिव से भागरे येंड फल सेहि फल पाइव। से केमन्त फल होइ। शुभ फल होइ अशुभ फल होइ। येमन्त करि भागमानङ्कर शुभाशुभ कहिला अछि सेहिमत फल पाइव। रलोक। तृतीयन्तु र्जयो प्राच्या याम्यस्त यस्तु पश्चमे तृयोपश्च मयोपन्त पन्त ए चतुर्थेपि उत्तरे । अर्थ । पूर्विभाग आठभाग करि ईशान कोणठारू तिनि भागे ४ भागे द्वार करिव। दक्षिण दिग आठ भाग करिव। अग्निकोणठारू ४ भाग ४ भागे ४ दुयार करिव। पश्चिम दिग ८ भाग करिव। नेरूत कोण ठारू गणि आनिब तिनि भाग ४ भागे द्वार करिब। ए प्रमाणे द्वारघटना एमन्त।

(घ) एवे हो शुण मन देइ--

दिगक बाठमाग होइ।। पूर्विर द्वार विचारिय। ऐशान्य कोणरू गणिय। प्रथमभागे अग्नि भये। द्वितीये कन्या छन्ध होए। तृतीयभागे धन प्राप्ति। चतुर्थिर राजसम्पत्ति। पश्चमभागे कोधी होइ। पष्टभागरे नाश याइ। सप्तमभागरे रोदन। अष्टमे चौरभय जाण। दक्षिण दिगरे याणिम। अग्नि कोणरू ये पश्चिम। प्रथमभागे अल्प सुत। द्वितीये अल्पधन प्राप्त। तृतीये नीच पराभव। चतुर्थं मोगाभोग योग। पश्चमे बहु सुत जात। षष्टरे विन्न होए सुत। सप्तमे धनकु नाशइ। अष्टमे रोगी होइ थाइ। ग्रुणहे कहिवा पश्चिम। नैत्रुतकोणह गणिम। प्रथमे सुत पीड़ा होई। द्वितीये रिपु पीड़ा पाइ। तृतीयभागे



Kutāituņdi Temple Khiching, Mayurbhanj (after repairs)



धन देव। सम्पद् सुत आड हेव। चतुर्थे शुभ भाग्य होइ। पश्चमे सम्पद् दिअइ। षष्टभागरे नृप भये। सप्तम भागे रोगी हुए। अष्टमे वैरी भाव जाण। उत्तर भाग द्वार शुण। वायव्य कोणरु गणिव। शुभ अशुभकु जाणिव। प्रथमे वन्धन हुअई। द्वितीय भागे पीड़ा पाई। नृतीय भागे धन सुत। चतुर्थ सुख होए जात। दिअइ बहुत सम्पति। पश्चमे धन सुत नास्ति। पष्टरे वइरि विणाश। सप्तमे गोरु पशु नाश। अष्टमे अपमृत्या जाण। एवे दोपिका वाक्य शुण। पूर्वर द्वार विचारिवा। नृतीय चतुर्थ करिवा। दक्षिण द्वार शुभ शुण। चतुर्थ पश्चभागे गुण। पश्चिम नृतीय पश्चम। उत्तर दिग एवे शुण। नृतीय चतुर्थ ये शुभ। कहिलि द्वार शुभाशुभ।

30. All doors lying between the N. E. and S. E. points of the compass are said to face the east. Similarly, the south includes all points from s. E. to s. w.; the west includes all points from s.w. to N.W. and the north includes all points from N.W. to N.E. Each of these quarters is again divided into 8 points, and the following 'effects' are said to accompany the disposition of the doors in one or other of these points.

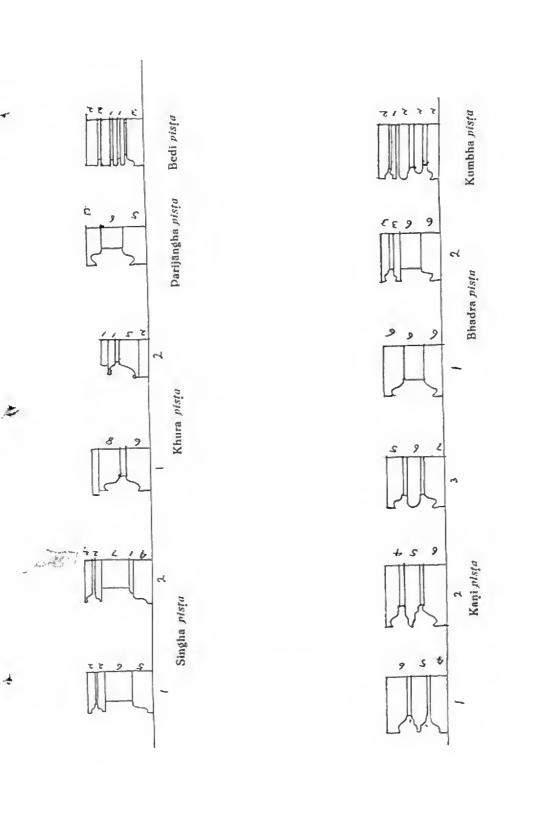
In the eastern quarter, 1 brings danger from fire; 2, the birth of many daughters; 3, great wealth; 4, kingly prosperity; 5, anger; 6, troubles or destruction; 7, weeping; 8, danger from thieves.

In the southern quarter, 1 brings a meagre progeny; 2, meagre wealth; 3, defeat by lowly persons; 4, enjoyment; 5, enjoyment of (good or plenty of?) food; 6, troubles; 7, loss of wealth; 8, disease or loss of progeny.

In the western quarter, 1 brings sickness of childern; 2, trouble from enemies; 3, wealth and progeny; 4, good luck; 5, prosperity; 6, the king's displeasure; 7, sickness and 8, enmity.

In the northern quarter, 1 brings about imprisonment; 2, sickness or trouble from enemies; 3, wealth and progeny; 4, happiness and wealth; 5, loss of happiness and wealth; 6, enmity; 7, loss of domestic animals; 8, death or accidental death.

Place the door in the 3rd or 4th points of the eastern quarter, the 4th or 5th of the southern quarter, the 3rd or 4th of the western quarter or the 3rd or 4th of the northern quarter.





VII. The Auspicious Ceremony

XXXI. Astrological matters

- (क) क्षत धजपातगणासमरपीत सजुगा प्रसाद भवने दृश आवते श्री-माचरेत्। (१० प्टः)
 - (ख) धनुछत्रपातंग वा द्रशने प्रीअते जदा। द्वादसञ्यसते हस्त। (४३ प्रः)
- (ग) ध्वजवस्त्रपताकादि दर्शने धनसम्भव। पूर्णकुम्भ ग्रुभाग्नोति ऐश्वर्घ्यं कनकलभये।
 - (घ) ध्वजपताकादि द्शीने धनसम्भवः । पूर्णकुम्मे भवेत् वित्तं प्राप्नोति कनकादिकं ॥ (१५ प्रः)
- 31. If a bow, umbrella, flag or banner be seen when the auspicious ceremony is being performed, good luck is indicated thereby.
- (ग) भिक्षुकं सन्न्यास चैव वघं। भोगान्तरातिष नगेइसे सुतकालेषु यत्र तत्रस्तुमिच्छतां। अर्थ। वास्तुभूमिरे सुता सुत धरिवा वेले भिखारो सन्न्यासी वैरागी रोगी तपी कृशलोक एतेक देखिले नीच होइ। ए येते शुभ कर्म्म करि याइ से मिथ्याकु याइ।
 - (घ) हीनङ्गो भिक्षुकश्चैव वन्ध्या रोगात्तं खखकौ। दृश्यते चेदगृहारम्मे कत्तंश्व मरणं ध्रवं॥

If during that occasion the following things be seen, it denotes ill luck for the householder; he may even die: a lean or decrepit person, a beggar, a barren woman, a sannyāsin, a diseased person or a vairāgin (a Vaishnaba friar who has forsaken the world).

(क) क्रीड्नित बालकाः यत्र सोमि तोप ससंस्ताता। तत्र विजाविजानित्य नमथा कदार चम। (१ प्रः) (ख) श्लोकः। किड्नित बालका तत्र। स्वामि तत्र मनेस्थिता। तत कृत वीयानीत। नमस्कारं कदाश्चनः। अर्थः। ग्रुभ देवा वेले जदी बालेक किडा करई तेवे स्वामि तपसिद्ध होई। तपर ये वीजनीती। मन थाई कीछि नोहई। (४२-४३ प्रः)

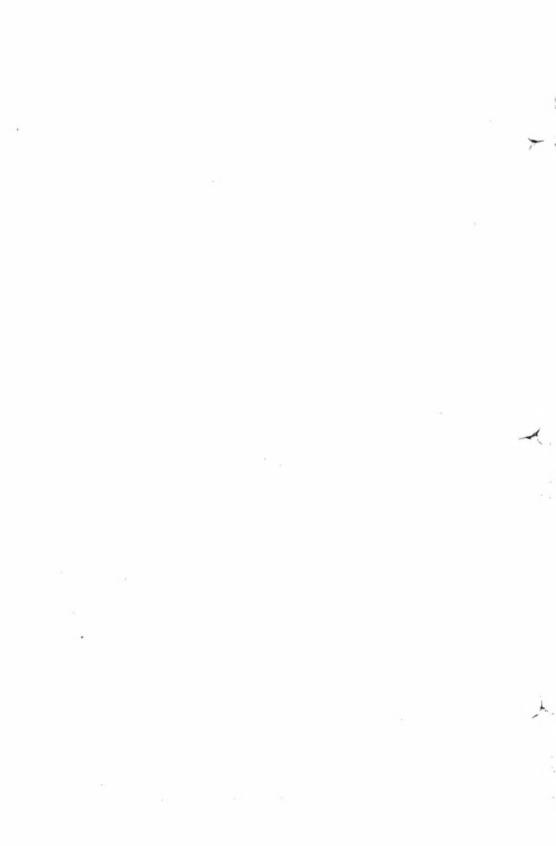
If children be seen at play during the ceremony, the the austerities of the householder (tapas) will be crowned with success.

XXXII. General matters

- (क) धम्मीधम्मं जानीयाते तत्रकाले सनसाधिति। सभासुभ सरावाणी सिस्त दृष्ट नक्रमाणी। सर्व्वल्क्ष्रणसम्पूर्ण सन्वीभरणभूषित। द्रवभन दृष्ट गृस्तकमद्वम्। क्रुममम् स्नीणमेवचम् द्रशनतत बोर्जानित्य पुत्र वा धन दृश्यते ॥३४॥ (१० पृ:)
- (ख) श्लोकः। धर्माधर्म वीयानीत तत्र कालेन सिधिती। ग्रुभाग्रुभ तारा-वाणि। तत्र दुष्टिकर्म्माणि। अर्थ। धर्मकथाकु येवे विचारिव। से तत काल प्रापत होई। ग्रुभाग्रुभ कथाही प्रापत होई। दृष्टे प्रहमानंकर पीडा न नागई। थ श्लोकः। सर्व्वलक्षण सम्पूर्ण। सर्व आरोहणं भूमि। दिव्यवसन परिधाव्य। सुभ तत्र न संसयः। अर्थः। लक्षण बहोई देहरे सर्व आभरण थिव। दीव्य वसन परिधापन करिथिव। एमन्त हेले सर्व ग्रुभ होई। (४२ पृः)
- 32. You must consider what is lucky and what unlucky, what should be done and what avoided. If you follow the right course, you will be able to avoid the baneful influence of the stars. Clothe yourself with all sorts of good things, put on all the lucky marks. Thus all will be well.



Bāra consisting of pābhāya, jāngha and baranda in a ruined Temple near Kotitirtha, Bhubaneswar



XXXIII. Things required for the ceremony

(क) एवं मङ्गल आपोरण। दिध दुग्ध यवधानश्व शाकरे तण्डूले च श्रीफल पुसंक हेम चन्दन वासयग्लकम्। तालित भि धुपदीप अक्षत पूर्ण कुम्मेक रस यवतिल पुञ्जम् ऐस्य न। शङ्क्ष दृष्ट। अर्थ एक दिध दुइ दुग्ध तिन यवधान चार शाकर पांच तण्डुल छ गुया सात सुना आठ पश्चरत्न नरे चन्दन दशरे लुगा एगाररे अलता वाररे अक्षत तेररे पूर्णकुम्भ चौदरे माछ पन्दररे माधी तिल षोड़रे गुलुचि सतररे असनछेलि अठररे शङ्कलेचि येतेक मङ्गलटी। (१७-१८ ११)

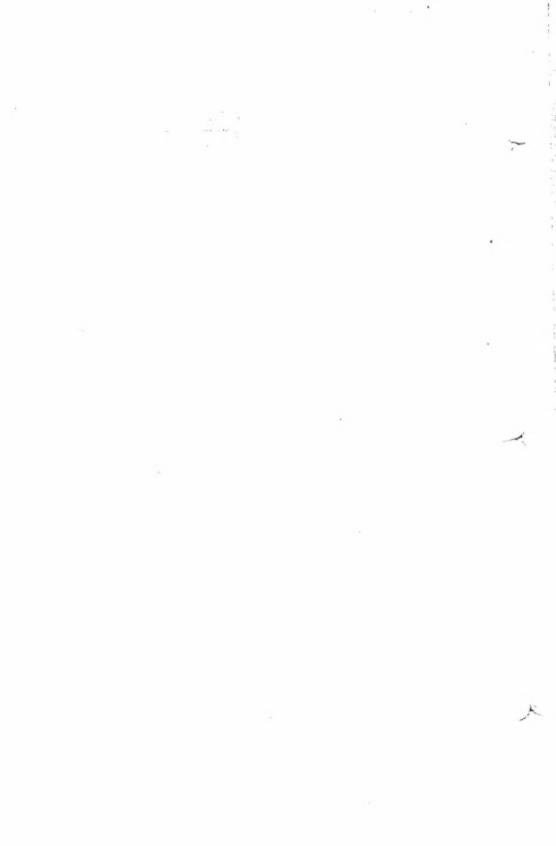
द्धि दुध शाकर हेमासिन्तिक। श्रीफल्युग्मवस्त्रच। गुड़कताम्बुलेख सुवर्णधान पुलचिगोलि चन्द। घृतमधु गुड़ कदलीखा शंखमोटि दीपकम् (३० प्टः)

- (ख) एवे मङ्गलारोपण विधान कहीवा। श्लोकः। दिध दुग्ध यवधानं च। साकरं तण्डुलं तथाः। श्रीफल वद्रिश्चैव। चन्दनं वासयुगमकं अलंकृतं धुपं दीपं। अश्चतं पुर्णकुम्भकं। अर्थः। दिध १ दुग्ध २ यवधान ३ साकर ४ तण्डुल ४ श्रीफल ६ पुस्प ७ चन्दन ८ वास ६ पल १० दुर्वोक्षत ११ धुप १२ दिप १३ वद्रि पत्र १४ पुर्णकुम्भ १५ रस १६ जवधान १७ तील १८ संखलेडी १६ पतेक मङ्गल ए।
- 33. The list of things required in the auspicious ceremony is given below: curds, milk, grains of barley, sugar, rice, the bael fruit, plums, sandal-wood, a pair of new cloths, ornaments, incense, lamp, the durbā grass, sun-dried rice, a water-jar filled to the brim with water, betel-nuts, a piece of gold, the five gems, lac-dye for the feet, fish, sesamum seeds, gulancha flowers, bark of the asan tree (and another object called sankhaledi or sankhajhofi).

- XXXIV. 'Effects' of finding different things in the ground when it is being dug for posting the auspicious pillar
- (क) श्लोक। कीट चाटो तनुसानु चास्तिलन्दोचइ टिका। पाषाणो यत्र वल्लुकादृशो तत्र फलानि जायेत्।। पथर फल्प्र्यृति अर्थ। काठे अग्निभये बुकतात। अङ्गारे व्याधिपीड़न। ५४। तृषण प्रवहानि। स्था। अस्तिके न रक्ष नस्यन्ति। *** इंटका धन आगम। पाषाण वलिका सम्बक्ष। (१८ and १६ पृः)
- (ख) श्लोक। काष्ट ईष्टे तनुसाने। वचा ईन्द्रन ईटकां। पासाण पत्र विलमको। इसे तत्र नोयोयएत। अर्थ। काठे अग्निभय व्या(धि ?)...... तृणेन द्रव्यहानी। अस्थिरे कुळश्लए। नवा अर्घ प्रसनवदन। ईटका धन अप-मान। पासाण वळीका सम्पद। (४७ प्टः)
- (ग) भस्मास्थि काष्ठ दुस्थतु केश कपोछ दन्त रक्त सर्व्व यदि वाथ शितला च लोष्ठे धर्म्म कुलामिलनी कलाज नाना तस्मिन वदन्ति मुनयो धर्म्म कीर्त्तिनाशं। अर्घ्य देवा वेड्रे एते पदार्थ थिले एमन्त होइ। एतेक कि पाँउश अङ्गार हाड़ घरकाष्ठ तुष बाल मुण्ड दान्त रक्त वाहार होइवार रक्तिया माटी कि इटामाटी भूमि गभीर ठारे शुभ देवा वेले एते पदार्थ पाइले एते पदार्थ थिले मुनिमाने वोइले गृहस्थर धर्म्मकीर्त्त नाश याइ।
 - (घ) भस्मास्थि काष्ठमङ्गारं तुषं वालं कपालकं।
 रत्तपुत्तिकद्नतं च मृद्धान्डास्थिनि यत्र वै।
 तत्रावासं न कर्त्तव्यं कृते कीर्त्तिधनक्ष्यं।।
 इष्टकायामर्थलाभं पाषाणे सर्व्वसम्पदः।
 सपादौ निधनं कर्त्त्रदृश्यरं च कुलक्ष्यं।। (१८ पृः)
- 34. Do not build the house if the following things are found in the hole dug for posting the auspicious



Bāra consisting of pābhāga, jāngha and baranda, Parasurameswar Temple. Bhubaneswar



pillar: ashes, charcoal, bones, woodwork of old houses, chaff, hair, skull, or red earth. Under these circumstances, one's religious merit and fame are likely to be destroyed. Bones will bring about the death of one's progeny. Brick brings good luck, stone brings prosperity in all matters.

XXXV. The ceremony of posting the auspicious pillar

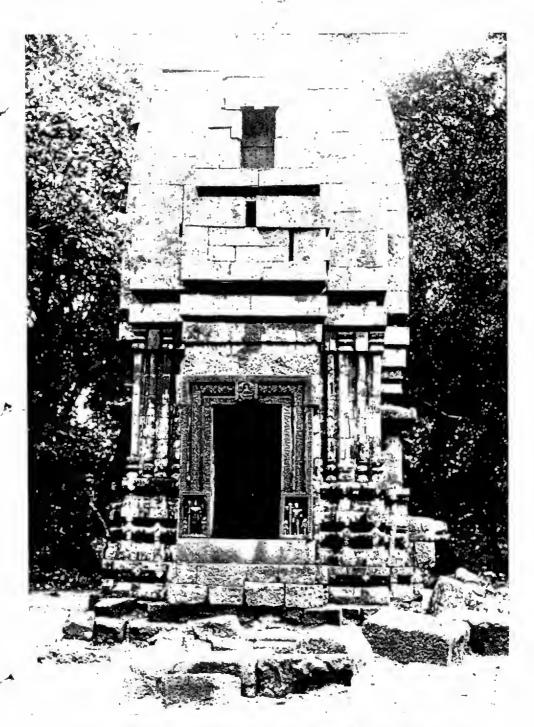
- (क) रलोक। भोतानि राक्षसस्यासैव। ये तिष्टि खेचर। ते स्रवे प्रगहणामि वास्तु गृहामहापुस्या। वाहुमूले खनन्ते भूमि। वास्तुरेस्त चन्नुदश। तत्र मध्ये स्नीते लक्षी। जन्त्रे प्रान्तिक नाग नाम। पहुक्षता वलाक्षता। सुमधा सुवद प्रिया। समुत मुखी सुमती। सुगन्धिन नेम। ""। धम्भ धम्भ महाधम्भ चारि चामर चारित्रत। ईशाने अधक्रपिते। धिरे भवन्ति सर्व्वदा। धनपुत्र कल्ह जावचन्द्रक्मेदिन।। स्वभावे चश्चला देवी मम गृह धिरे भव। वसुमतो देहियान सर्व्वदव सुशोभन। पिरुहाते राह्न निस्वामो आयेके सुभदाएक।। (२६-३० पृः)
- (ख) भुहानि सक्षसा सैन्य १ एति पुते खेचरा। सवे प्रतिगछन्तु। वास्तु गृहाष्ट्रकं शुभं। शुभल्यात जेते होईव खोलिवा। ताहा जाणिमा। वाहुमूले खनने भूमि। वास्तुवार चतुसत। तत्र मध्ये स्थिति छश्नी। पुज्यतेपि च नागका। १। एवे नाग जाति मान नाम। पाहछ त्रावि छत्रा। सुमेधा सुमित पिया। सम्वितसुख सुमेति। सुगन्धि कालनेमिका। । । स्तम्भ सतम्भ महास्तम्भ। चारि चामर दहवत। ईशान्ये धर्य पल्या धिर भवतु सुर्वदा। धनपुत्र कलत्रं च। याव चन्द्रकंमेदिनी। सभावे चच्चला देवी। महाम गृहस्थिरं भवे। वसुमित देहि स्थान। सर्व्वद्रव्य शुशोभनं। संहाधे शंखनिस्वामी। आयते शुभदायक। भद्रगति हिजवरणं। दिध छत्रादिमर्दलं। विहार दिव्यवसनं पुष्प फल्सुशोभनं तवादिज भयं च। मङ्गल सानन्द ये जेक्षु पुनर्वसुनयं। गृहारम्भ विधियते। सर्वजनवरण। सवेस वेद चकति। पुछन्त श्रीकरे श्रिया। राजश्रो करभोगि। धनसुत। नववस्न सुशोभनं। (१६—१६ पृः)

35. During the ceremony, say unto ghosts, rākshasas and other denizens of the heavens, "You depart". Worship the nāgas. Pray to the Earth-goddess, "Oh Earth, give shelter unto me. Thou art adorned with all sorts of good things". Say unto Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth, "Oh Goddess, thou who art naturally restless (one who doth not favour the same household for a long time), stay in my house, undisturbed, as long as the sun and moon endure".

The Brahmin priest should be worshipped (and other ceremonies also performed. The use of curdled milk, an umbrella, the drum, fruits and flower-offerings are also indicated).

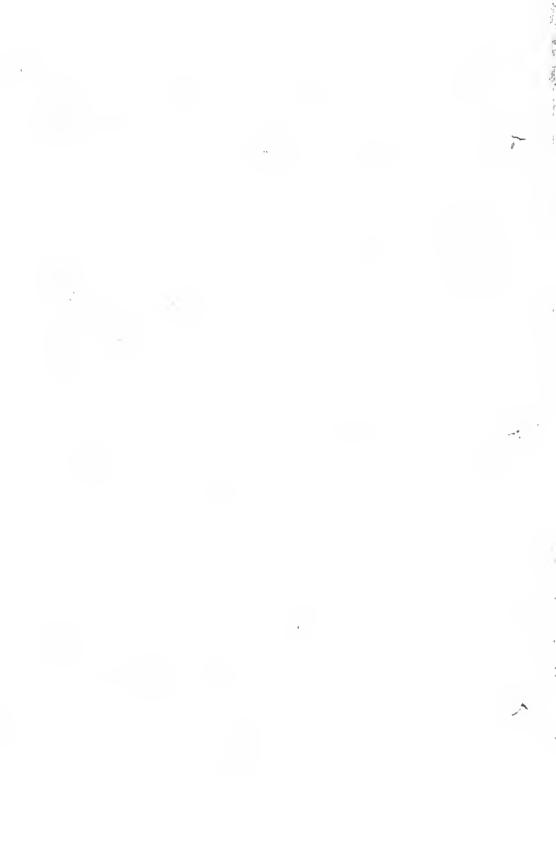
XXXVI. Laying the foundation-stone

- (ग) पथर गोटिए दीर्घप्रति अष्ट आंगुळ उचप्रमाणे हेव। एथि चारिदिग चारिकोणकु आदेगि पद्मपाखुड़ा आठगोटी हेव। मध्यरे केशर हेव। नागर हृद्यरे हेड ओ उदरे हेड खातखोळि भूमिकि शुद्ध करि मङ्गळारोपण करि घूपदीप नैवेद्य गन्य पुष्प ताम्बुळ प्रामदेवतीमानङ्क पूजा करिव। शिल्पि जोतिष ब्राह्मणकु पूजा करिव। विप्रहस्ते स्थिरभव इति मन्त्रेण गर्त्त शुभ देव। चारिदिगकु चारि कोणकु पाखुड़ामाने सिर होई ये याहा दिगकु थिवे दिगभेद नहिव।
 - 36. Take a block of stone 8 digits in length, breadth and height. Carve upon it a lotus with eight petals and show its pistil clearly. Dig a hole at the heart or stomach of the Vāstu-nāga and purify it with proper ceremonies. Worship the guardian deities of the village with incense, lamp, rice-offerings, sweetsmelling articles, flowers and betel-leaves. Worship the artist, astrologer and the priest. "Being placed by the hand of the Brahmin, thou remain (there) permanently": place the



Bāra consisting of pābhāga, jāngha and baranda with a sharp recess demarcating bāra from gandi, Chandrasekhara Temple,

Khiching, Mayurbhanj



foundation-stone with this utterance. The eight petals should point towards the eight points of the compass.

(ग) येउ भूमिरे ईशान ये स्तम्भारोपण करिबा ए दिन कत्तीलोकक शुभ होइब। ग्राद्धि होइब। ताहा दण्ड नाभिरे करि खात खोलिब। खात भितरे गोमयरे छेपिव। गात पूर्व्वे पूर्णकुम्भ वसाइव। पूर्णकुम्भे सुवर्णरूपा नाना रत्न मध्य करि मिश्रित करि करिव। नुआ वस्त्र गोटिए वान्धिव। आम्बपन्न हाले देव। नड़िआ गोटिए देव। ए पूर्णकुम्भ सरि होइ पुरित होइ थिव। पुष्प गन्य नैवच ताभ्युल सहित करि दव। देवता पूजा करिव। धूपदीप देव। देवताङ्क स्तुति करिव। विश्वकम्मीकु पूजा करिव। भो विश्वकर्माण मीहर गृहारम्भ कर्म्म बोलि विसेसित होइ समर्पिव। दारापुत्र वन्धुमाने सखोमाने वेष्ठित होइथिव। पञ्चरत्र गुलुचि देइ एवम्बिधि व्यभार स्थान्भारोण करिव। स्तम्भरे पुष्प चन्दन नवीन वस्र वेष्टित करिव। कम्मन्ति ब्राह्मणभोजन दक्षिणा देव। ज्योतिषपूजा भोजन दक्षिणा देव। शिलिप पूजा वोछन्ते माहाराणाकु भोजन दक्षिणा वस्त्र देव। एवम्बिध प्रमाणे स्थम्भरोपण करहे शत्रक्षय होइ। विप्रमाने वेद उचारण करुथिये। एमन्त येले गृहारोपण कले वास्तुरे धनसम्पत्ति होइ। × × × येँ व मासरे शुभ देवाकु योगाइ से मासे गृहस्थकु शुद्ध हेव। शुभयोग हेव। वार तिथि नक्षत्र राशि योगकरण शुभ हेव। स्थिर छप्न हेव। विष्टिवैधृति व्येतिपात न हेव। × × नवीन वस्त्र देव। भोजन देव। दक्षिणा देव। एवम्बिधमत श्रीश्रभ श्रीसम्पत्ति भवति एवन् । गृहधिवाय इति गर्त्त ग्रुभविधि । एइ गर्त्त ग्रुभ पद्म उपरे ग्रुभखम्भ गोटि मण्डि करि आरोपण करिब। एथि माल चन्दन नवीनवस्त्र वेष्टित करिब। उपरे जुया हाण्डि गोटिए देव। पक्षी जन्तुमाने वसिवा निमन्ते।

After taking into consideration the day of the week, the phase of the moon, the position of the stars, constellations, sign of the zodiac etc., one should perform the ceremony of posting the auspicious pillar. The owner of the house

should be ceremonially pure; the ceremony should not be performed if he is ceremonially unclean. Dig a hole at the navel (of the naga) and post the pillar within it. Cleanse the inside of the hole by besmearing it with cow-dung, and place pieces of gold, silver and various gems therein. Also put in a new piece of cloth, a twig of the mango tree and a cocoanut. Fill the water-pot to the brim with water. Worship the gods with incense, lamp, sweet-smelling articles, rice-offerings, betel-leaves Worship Viswakarman other articles. presiding deity of all craftsmen), and read the following mantra, "Oh Viswakarman, this is the beginning of my building-operations". The householder should accompanied by his wife, sons, male and female friends. Then the auspicious pillar should be set upon the auspicious stone. Adorn it with garlands, sandal-wood paste and a piece of new cloth. During the ceremony of posting the pillar, Brahmins should chant the Vedas. Tie an earthen vessel at the top of the post for birds to build their nests therein. At the end of the ceremony, the priest should be offered food and presents. architect should be offered food, presents and a new piece of cloth. If the ceremony is performed according to these instructions, (the householder) will be prosperous, and his enemies will diminish in number.

3,275,475



Chandrasekhar Temple Khiching, Mayurbhanj (after repairs)



VII. Miscellaneous Matters

XXXVII. Regarding trees

- (क) यत पिसाणि वृक्षाणि । डालि डालिमु केसर । पुनाग । सरल सैंव । नारिकेल पिअङ्गम । मसिदान वृक्षा अम्र । क्षत्रिकार क्षता यन्त्रिका । जुगिंद जमुका सैव नवधकु सञ्चम्वेका । नारिगस्न फलचेंव प्रमुखीप्रातभूमिमु । आमेव मिलकादिन । कम्बाण्ड दिन भूपय । कदिल कदिल विल तेन्तुलि पाटेलि पलास तथा । कण्ठिकिमि मृलिसैव अवमलाण परिवर्ज्यते । वर्जएत पूर्व्वानि ओषत । पल्क्षं च दक्षिणे । सदानपोध पश्चिमभागे उडम्बर अथवा उत्तरे । ईशाने रजपुष्ण । आगुआ खीरणीस्तथा । नैभृते कण्टकी सैव । वहवे श्रिमृत्रस्तथा । असस्थस्रेव दारिद्रे च । पल्क्षभियोगमाद्दरयते । सेसद्वस वटवानि धनहानि भण्डवरे असिभक्ष रजपुस्च । खिरलिसु सुतभय कटुकि रिष्टभयश्व । गृहमेदक श्रिमृिल । चामिभिसुणिस्तेव । (२२-२४ पृ:)
- (ख) डाली डाड़ीम्ब केसरा पुंनागं सरलस्यैन्य लवङ्गाषुचम्पेका। नारङ्ग श्रीफल चैव। प्रमुखि मातृभूमिषु। अमेव वलीकानन। ६। पाटिल पसव-स्तथा। कण्टिक श्रिमूलीचैव। स्वमलान परिवर्जयेत्। वक पूर्व स्रोसस्थ। पलाशं स दक्षिणे। सदानं पश्चिमे रोगे। अथवा भद उत्तरे। ईशान्ये रक्त-पुट्पं च। स्विप्तिए गिरिणास्तथा। नन्नृते कण्टिकोचैव। वाइवे शिमुलि तथा। (४६-५० पृट्ट)
- (ग) वर्ज्जयेर्वा पूर्व्च अश्वयं दक्षिणे पळाशस्तथा न्यप्रोध पश्चिमे भागे उत्तरस्तु भद्रम्बर । ईशाने रक्तपुष्प च आग्नेया क्षीरीगःस्तथा । नैरुते कण्टकी चैव । वायवे । नन्तु शाल्मळी । अश्वयी चैव दारिद्र थ पळासे विजगस्तथा न्याप्रोधनि अयोध्यस्य उत्तरे मृत्यु डुम्बर । रक्तपुष्पं अग्निभयं राजभयं क्षीरीनस्तथा । कण्टकी रिपुभय चैव सुहृद्भेदं च शाल्मळी । अस्यार्थ । पूर्व्वे अश्व थिछे दरिद्र होइ । दक्षिणे पळस थिछे विपत्ति पड़इ । बड़गळ थिछे कळह होइ । उत्तरे उदुम्बर थिछे

मृत्यु होइ। ईशान्यकोणे रक्तपुष्प थिछे अग्निभय होइ। अग्निकोणे श्लीरम्भ्रं थिछे विपत्ति होइ। नैमृतकोणे कण्टामृश्ल थिछे शत्नुभय हेउ थाइ। वायव्य-कोणे शिमूळीवृश्ल थिछे सुहृत्भेद होइ। श्लोक। पूर्व्वक वर्ज्जये हश्ला सुवन्ति फळतो यदि। स्थावरो पाछिन यस्य विपत्ति ध्रुवये तथा। विधि पूर्व्वक प्रमाणे एते वृश्ल वर्ज्जनीय। याँहि सुवर्ण फळुथिव स्थावर ये गछ गोटिए थाइ कि ना बोछि रिखले विपत्ति ध्रुव पराये तथा। वृश्ल शुम। माळती माळिकामेदं मन्दारकुन्द-मेवच गृहाम् च समारोप्य लभते पुत्रसम्पदः। अस्यार्थ माळती मिछ कुन्द कामोद मन्दार एते पुष्प गृहर आयतन भितरे थिछे कि होइ आरोग्य होइ धनपुत्र सम्पद बहुत होइ। श्लोक। पुष्करिणी देवसदनं नदीकल्पद्रुमस्तथा मशु-भादिश्च कथ्यन्ते पूर्वितर शुभायच। पोखरी नदी देवतास्थान कल्पद्रुम ये वृश्ल-माने दिश्लिणे पश्चिमे थिछे अशुभ दिमन्ति पूर्व्व उत्तरे थिछे वड शुभ दिमन्ति।

(घ) पूर्व्वेऽस्वत्थं वर्ज्ञियत्वा तिन्तिड़ी दक्षिणे तथा।
पश्चिमांसे वटं तददुत्तर न ह्यु डुम्बर।
ऐसान्ये रक्तपुष्पं च आग्नेये श्लीरपादपं।
नैक्षृति कण्टकं चैव वायव्ये शास्मळी तथा।।
यत्र तत्र स्थिता बृक्षा विस्व-दाड़िम केशराः।
पनसो नारिकेळं च सुभं कुळ्बंन्ति नित्यशं॥ (१६-२० पृः)

37. Avoid the aswattha, khirabriksha, tintiri, kantaka, bata, şālmali, udumbara and raktapuspa in the following directions respectively: east, s.e., south, s.w., west, N.w., north, N.E. If these are not avoided, the following 'effects' will follow as a result: poverty, dangers, danger from enemies, strife, loss of friends, death and danger from fire.

It is good to plant the following trees within the compound of a house: bael, dārimba, kesara, panasa,

nārikela, punnāga, sarala, labanga, champā, nāranga, mālatī, mallikā, mandāra, kunda, and kāmoda. Then health, wealth and progeny will follow.

According to (η), trees which cause injury when planted towards the south or west, become a source of good luck if they are planted to the east or north of tanks, rivers or temples.

- XXXVIII. Regarding the disposition of water in the neighbourhood of the dwelling-house
 - (घ) प्रागादिस्थे सिंखले सुतहानिः शिखिभयं रिपुभयं च । स्नीकलहः स्नीदौष्ट्यं नैवं वित्तात्मजबृद्धिः ॥

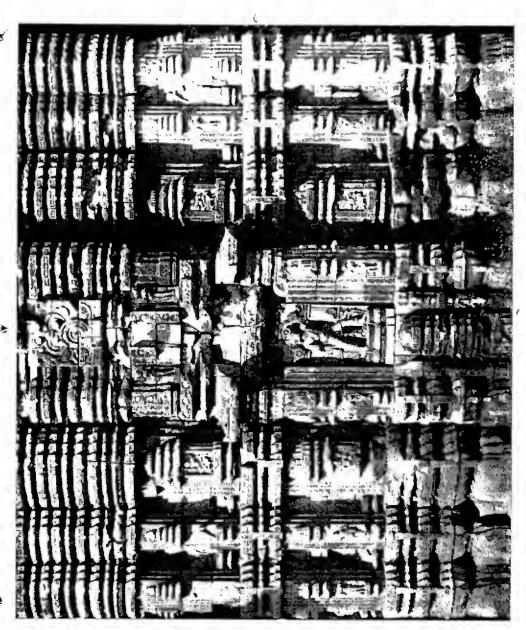
जलर शुभाशुभ शुण। पूर्वरे पुत्रर मरण। अग्निदिगरे अग्निभय। दक्षिणे रात्रुर उदय। जल नैर्भृतिदिगे थिले। स्त्री दुष्ट हलन्ति ना भले। पश्चिमे स्तिरी कलि करे। वायन्ये ऐश्वर्य न मिले। वास्तु उत्तर ऐशान्यरे। जल प्रशस्त दुइठारे।(२० पृः)

- 38. If there be water towards the east of the dwelling-house, the son (of the householder) will die. If it is to the s.e., there will be danger from fire; if it is to the south, enemies will arise; if it is to the s.w., the wife will become corrupt; if it is to the west, the wife will become quarrelsome; if it is to the n.w., there will be prosperity. It is good to have water towards the north and n.e. of the dwelling-house.
- XXXIX. Regarding the Owner, Priest, Professor and others.
- (क) महाराणाविधान। ये ने सुत महारण्वी। विभागतुः कारियेत। विकोणकोण विसुद्धत। के पोर्थ कि विधानर। यो महाराणा विभाग न करिब विकोण कोण भाङ्गिव। ताहा हाते प्रसाद गढ़ाइब। विसिक्रम्मीवाच। शिळपि-

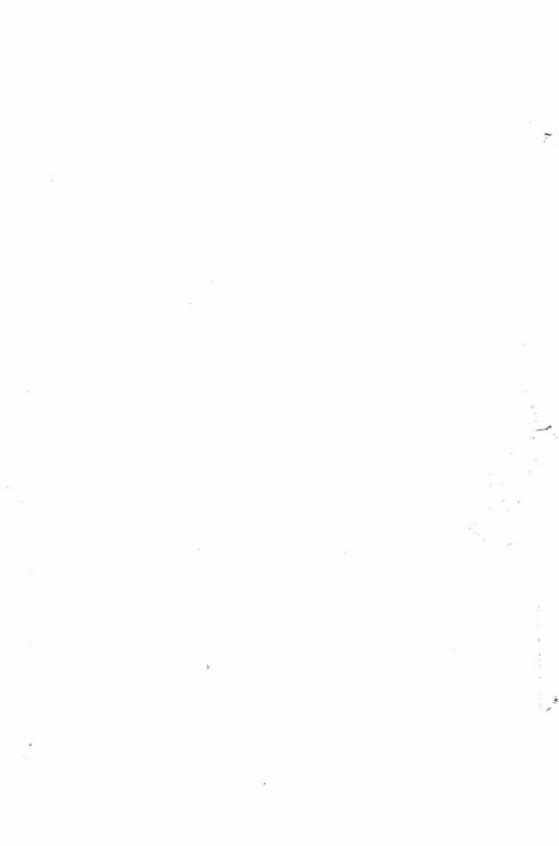
लक्षण वछेह । ग्रुन मे ऋषि उत्तम आचार कर्म्म सुचिर । पुंसवख्यामेह प्रथिक । अर्थ । शिलिपिलक्षणकु येवे विचारिय । विसिक्तमा मेरुकु कँ हुअछिन्ति । हे मेरु ग्रुन । आचारवन्त होइव । ग्रुचिवन्त होइव । तिरि पुंस घेनि थेव । पुरुष वला घरि थेव । एमन्त होइ ग्रुमपूजा कराइव । ब्रह्मावरण विसिक्तमावरण । दिगपालवरण । नवमह्वरण । एतेक वरण करिव । एतेक वरण कले अश्वमेध धर्म्म होइ । नाना शिलिप प्रमाणेश्व प्रसाद नृपभावना । तत कर्म्म प्रमाणेश्व सुत्र-धारश्व कारिएत । तत्र कर्म्मकु येवे विचारिव । नानाशास्त्रकु येवे नृपति प्रसाद मावना करिव । सुत्रकार विन्धानिकि डाकित्र तेवे धर्म्म पाइव । हीन आचार्य न कुर्व्वत् । हीनिश्लिप न कारयेत् । तत्र कर्म्म विफलिनि । यथा पुंस नपुंसका । अर्थ । होन आचार्य्यकु न डाकिव । हीन श्लिपि विन्धानिकि न डाकिव विफलिनिन्दा होइ । से कीर्त्ति नपुंसक कीर्त्ति होइ । अर्थहीन यथा शिलिप महहीने तथैवच । एकर्म क्षोमे देशिदिनपल्यवबृधे । (४४-४६ पृः) यत्र सूत्र महारणा । विकोण कोण सोघिता । विभागेन कारिए माधार स्रवक्रमण ।४४। (४८ पृः)

(ख) हृदये चिश्लिपिछक्षण विच्छेद । गुण मेश्च स्तुउत्तमं । आचार स्तितर कर्म । पृथ्ववक्ष गिहियुधिक । नाना शीहप प्रमाणतः । प्रसादन्तपभावना । तत्र कर्म प्रमाणं च । श्वायारं च कारयेभ । । हिन आचारिज न कृतं । हिन श्लिप न कारएत । तत्र कर्म विफल्लं नन्दं । यथा पुंस्व नपुसका । १०। अर्थिहने यथा श्लिप । पथिहने तथैवच । एवं कर्म क्षोमन्देसं । न पिद्ण्णु कदाचन । विकोण कोण होइले कि दोष होइ ताहा जाणीमा । यत्र कोण विकोणं च विदितो सूत्र-धारणा । अर्थिहने प्रजापीड़ा । निति दुःख समाचरेत । १२। अर्थिहीने नृपनासर । अर्थ हिनस्तु किमा । वमछे सक्रपिड़ा । शूल्ल्याधि मरणे धृव । १३। बल्हीने महादोसा । राय्यराष्ट्रकुलक्ष्य । सास्त्रहीने न कुर्य्यात । क्रतन्या सास्त्रदृष्टितेः । (४—६ धः)

येन शूत्र माहारेणा। वीकोण कोण सोघितं। सर्थ वीभागन कारतु। मधार सर्व कर्मणा।३१। (१० एः)



Bāra consisting of pābhāga, fala jāngha, bāndhanā, upar jāngha and baraņļa, Anantavāsudev Temple, Bhubancswar



39. The architect who can correct the angle (i.e. the corners) of a building (when there is something wrong with it), should be employed in building a palace. Consult many silpins before building a royal palace. Employ as many silpins as the work requires. Religious merit will follow.

Viswakarmā says unto Meru, "Listen, oh Meru, the owner of the house should be pure (in a ceremonial sense) and proficient in the customary practices of the land (āchāta). The person should be accompanied by his wife and male children. Brahmā, Viswakarmā, the guardian deities of the different quarters and the nine planets should be worshipped. Thus one will acquire the merit obtained by performing a horse-sacrifice. Do not employ unworthy architects or unworthy priests. Just as a man is of no worth if he is a hermaphrodite, so also shall the work so done be fruitless; moreover one will merely succeed in earning a bad reputation by performing such works."

(क) द्रवहीने यजमानस्य मतहीने रितुया शिल्पिळखहीनस्ता न प्रतिष्ठा समो-रिपु। येँ ड यजमान द्रवहीन हो ६। येँ ड ब्राह्मण मन्त्रहीन हो ६। येँ ड विन्धानि शिल्पि न जान ६। ताकु न डाकिब। डाकिछे कि हो ६ से प्रतिष्ठा न हो ६। रिपु हो ६ एमन्त से कृति ।२८। (४३ प्रः)

If the owner of the house has a deficiency of materials, he cannot earn fame by building a temple. The work will be as an enemy to him. Do not employ the architect who does not know the Canons of Architecture (silpasāstras). If you employ him, the same thing will follow.

XL. The ceremonial entry

- (घ) ब्राह्मणे सन्तुष्ट कराइ । बन्धु कुटुम्बे स्तेह वहि ॥

 मङ्गल उत्सव कराइ । गृहे प्रवेश हेब याई ॥

 श्रीमत भागवत थिव । सेठारे पठन होइब ॥

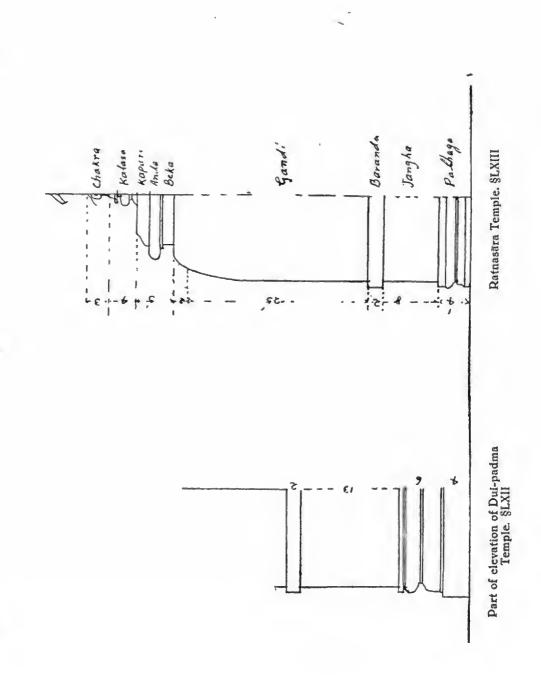
 जगन्नाथकु सुमरिव । मणोहिँ किछि कराइव ॥

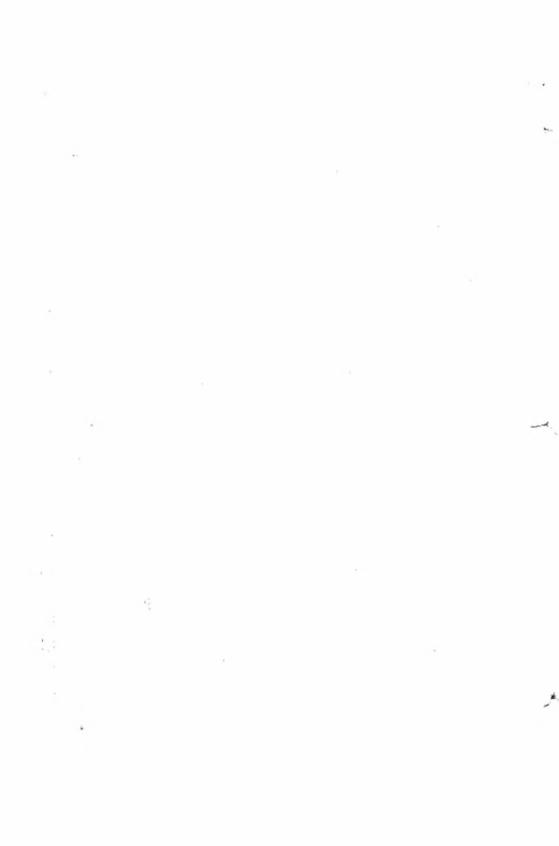
 एरूपे ये नर करई । केवेहेँ छक्ष्मी न छाड़इ ॥

 विपत्तिमान पलाइवे । सुदर्शन रक्षा करिवे ॥ (२२-३ प्रः)
- 40. After entering the house with proper ceremonies, satisfy the priest with presents. Perform the auspicious ceremony with the good wishes of friends and relations. Read the Srimad Bhāgabat. Remember the Lord Jagannath and vow to make certain offerings to him. Keep a copy of the Bhāgabat in the house. Under these circumstances, the goddess Lakshmi will never abandon the householder. The Sudarsana Chakra will preserve the householder from all dangers.

XLI. Salabriddhi

- (क) स्रवतिष वर्ज्यये कथिते काल गृहे स । ध्रुवमृत्यु विनिद्रुस्यते । दीप-धूप शत जम्भने । स्रोवद्ववि सिल्लिपिव । स्रोवदिपाप्तवय दृश्यते पूर्व्वदृद्धवे । अर्थ लाभ मनुनृप दक्षिणे प्रजाहानि । दारिद्रच दुःखपीड़न न कृत गृहकम्माणि । कजानि समीप्रवते । (२४-ए:)
- (ग) घर सिर किर तोलिला उत्तारे पछे के उ आड़कु बढ़िले कि होइ। एहाकु सालागृद्धि बोलि। श्लोक। पूर्व्यप्रयो करोगृद्धि उत्तरे घनदोप्प्रव पश्चिमे धननाशाय दक्षिणे मृत्युरेवच। अर्थ। पूर्व्यदिगकु बढ़ाइले कुटुम्बगृद्धि होइ। उत्तरकु बढ़ाइले धनसम्पत्ति होइ। पश्चिमकु बढ़ाइले घनक्षय होइ। दक्षिणकु बढ़ाइले मृत्यु होइ।





(घ) पूर्वप्रवो वृद्धिकरो धनर्श्योत्तरप्रवः। दक्षिणोमृत्युदश्चैत घनहा पश्चिमप्रवः॥ (१६ पृः)

41. After the building has been erected, it might be necessary to make additions to it in the future. If additions are made towards the east, there will be an increase of relations; to the north, wealth will come; to the south, death will come; to the west, there will be loss of wealth.

IX. Certain General Questions

XLII. The units of measurement

(क) विसिक्तमा आङ्गुलक सोलं सुता ।। सोलसुतारे आङ्गुले ।। एहा वृक्ति करि गढ़ाइव ।। ए विसिक्तमोवाच (१२५ प्रः)

विसिकमा यव आङ्कुले १६ आङ्कुलके हाते ॥ (३५ पृ:)

16 sutās = 1 āngula (Viswakarmā's) 16 āngulas=1 hāta

- (क) बालाम ४०६६। आक १। कणिका १०२४। आ १ कुसाम २५६। आक १ युका ६४। आ १ पा४। आ १ कु बाला अम ४। कणिका १। कणिका ४। कुसा आ प४। जुजुका १ जुका ४ सुता १ सुता ४। पा१ पा४। हविस चविस। हा१। एप्रमाण लेखा। (६८ एः)
- (ग) बालाय कणीकाद्यभिसूत्रपादानि चक्रमार्च चतुर्गु नाणोस्मिन्यङ्गुल जन-यतिहि। अर्थ। प्रथम गणा बालाय बोलि। ए चारि कणिकाकु इभिः बोलन्ते कुशाय बोलि। एमन्त कुशायकु जुयाए बोलि। चारि जुयाकु सुताए बोलि। ए चारि सुताकु पाए बोलि। ए चारि आङ्गुल बोलि। ए प्रमाणे विश्वकर्म्मा आङ्गुले। ए आङ्गुलप्रमाणे विश्वकर्म्मणि आङ्गुल। ए आङ्गुलप्रमाणे भाग देव।
 - 4 bālāgras=1 kanikā
 - 4 kanikās =1 darbha, kusāgra
 - 4 kusagras=1 yuka
 - 4 yukas = 1 pā (quarter)
 - 4 pās =1 (Viswakarmā's) āngula

XLIII, Geometrical constructions

Certain geometrical figures are drawn upon a block of stone before working on it. The following passages are supposed to refer to some of these constructions. A few silpins of Lalitgiri say that they know how to draw these figures, but it has not been possible to learn it from them. The passages have therefore remained untranslated. As far as we know, the silpins of Bhubaneswar or Puri do not know how to draw these figures.

(क) सुता आरम्भ ए १। मैध्यथाने सुता देव। ताहा मध्यह सुता देवा। ए मध्ये फुळि देवा। फुळिकि दुइ आङ्कुल लेखाए फुळि २ गोटी दव। पाहरा फुळिर आर फुळिकि २ खण्ड बुलाइब। से मक्ष होइ। मछ २ कोणह मेध्य फुळिकि सुता देव। एहाकु मछ आकार आउना बोळि (६८८–१९:)

मेथ थानर पारुसकु भाग चारि। आर पारुशकु भाग ४। गाए आठभाग ८। आ २४ मेथ सुता ७। आ २ एइरूपे सूत्रकु ८। आक चिशा। आर-जाप सुत ८। आ २४ एथकु समितकोण वोलि (६६ प्रः)

मैध्यथाने सुता देव। ताँहि मध्ये फुलि देव। फुलिकि चारि आक्कुल अन्तरे फुलि देव। आर आड़े चारि आक्कुल अन्तरे फुलि देव। पारुसे थांद्र मध्य फुलि सलकर पार्श्व दुइ फुलिकि समकरि जिकोण करिव। याँ उथाने कोण रहद सेठारे फुल देव। गोटिए आर पारो पहिमति करि फुलि देव। ए दुइ फुलि मध्य फुलि। ए तिनि फुलिकि सुता देव। एहाकु तिलेक आजना बोलि। (६६-७० ए:)

ए उपरे कोणिवकोण सुता देव। मूल फुलिक दिगकु भाग १२ आक बार।
मूलकुलिकि कोणकु भाग १४ आक १६ पण्डर अना। आ १७ ए प्रमाणे १४
दिगक ४ कोण किर देव। ४ दिगरे ४रि सुता देव। पहाकु समचतुरस्र बोलि।
(७० प्रः)

द्रीय भाग ४। धा ३२ धाए २४। प्रति मस्तार द्रीय कोणर भागे छाड़ि ४ दिगर पचारि सुता देव। पहाकु छसुत बोछि। (७० प्रः) दीर्घभाग प्रतिभाग छ आ एभाग २४ प्रति ममारु प्रांतरु दीर्घकोणर दुइभाग २१। चुडिचारि दिगुकु मामु चारि सुता देव। एहाकु सवाकोण विछ (७१ पृ:) स्रस्तस्र दीघ १८। आ २६ भाग १७ आभा ८६ एहि प्रमाणे दीर्घ २४ आ भाग २४ प्रति दिगरे देव। एथकु मानकु ४ सुता देव। ए अष्ट कोण सस्तिक होइ। दीर्घ २४ प्रति ३६ प्रतिभाग २४८। आभा ६। ए प्रमाणे चारिदिगरे देव। ए मध्यभागरु कोण जिनि भाग कोणकु त्रिजगसुत्र देव। ए प्रमाणे चारिदिगरे त्रिजगसुत्र देव। ए द्वादशस्रक्र होइ। ए द्वादशस्त्र होइ। ए द्वादशस्त्र कोणथािष पाटमानकु पइठिपसि द्वादशकोण सोधिष। भा १गे दिगे १ पासकु गतप्रकार करि ध्वष्ट सस्त्र साधिव। ए भाग येते तार चारिभाग छेखाए करिव। ए कोणमानक्कर भागे देइ सुता देव। ए

XLIV. The Foundation

(क) एवे खात खोलाइवार जानिया। नेच उच्च न क्रतैव क्रतैव उच्चानय। अर्थवा विसमसकेतु क्रतइव निशिकस्प यथा। (४१ प्रः)

प्रकारे पोळसुता देव। ए पोडसास्र होइ। ३४। (७१-२ पृ:)

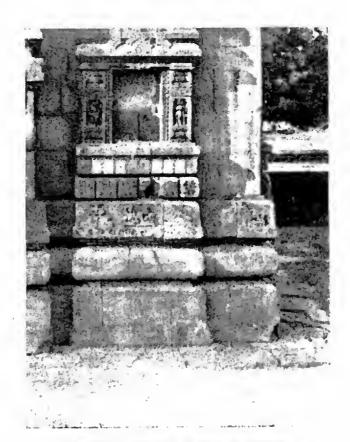
एवे खात खोलाइवार जानिमा। पादेन त्रिसोनन्यापी द्रीवंगुल्क्कपित। खातमाजते उदेश येन भागे विवर्ज्ञते। अर्थ। खात खोलाइब देखल तिनि भागर भागे पोति।। ३३।। (४४-४ पृः)

(The translation is of doubtful accuracy)

44. Now is being indicated the (method of) digging the foundation. It must not be made low at one point and high at another (i. e. it should be level)........

......The foundation should be dug up to a depth equal to one-third of the (height of the) temple (above ground?).

(क) अथवा जलप्रमाणने प्रसाद दोष भवेत्। धेनुक प्रमाणे प्रसाद गढ़ाइले दोष बहुत होइ। येवे गढ़ाइब जलरु पोति खोड़ाइब। न खोलाइले दोष बहुत होइ।३७। (१६ प्रः)



Pābhāṇa, consisting of three mouldings, Parasurameswar Temple, Bhubaneswar



- खातमा जलप्रमाणो । सक्छ दोष विवर्ज्जिते । खातमान जलगम्भीरे पथर वसाइले सक्छ दोष याइ ।३१। (पृः ५७)

XLV. Regarding building-stones (?)

- (क) श्रह्मिन श्रह्मुणितानि । एवं कोष्टी चतुर्हिगानि । दिगसुत्र परियन्नतः शिलाथानक्ष्मित । अर्थ । समचतुर्थ कले । दिगसुताठार यत्र कले । शिलाशहा-े छेदन होइ । (४२ पृ:)
- (ख) प्रहेण प्रहगुणितानी पहू चतुर्दगानि दिगशुत्र धनस्तथा। शिलास्थान परिकल्पितं। सुवरनेन क्रतव्यं। क्रतव्य भधोतय। (१-२ प्रः)
- (क) नवसपतम पश्चमेक। शिलालक्षण विधीयेते। शिलाति दुनोसानामा सप्ततः शिला पुषोतम। अर्थ। सप्तशिला पुरुषोत्तम प्रसाद। नवशिला कर्त्ते- वास्ते। सपतिसन्धु मधे मतन १क सिलाभागे मेरु। पकसिला पकानने। अर्थ। न सिलाभाग कणिरेखप्रसाद। ऋोक। उत्तम कणेचार्ष्टे। सपतिसन्धु मधेमतन। १। सोकसिला मेकसिला सिला भुवन प्रव्रति। अर्थ। भुवनस्वरा येकाम्बर वनसिला ये। ए सिलापुणविधान। (४२-३ पृः)
- (ख) नवसपतपश्चत्रउमेकसं। राठाळक्षण विधियेते। शिरुप्रिमिजोसानामि। सप्तिसिला पुरुसोत्तम विस्तृ केनचाक्षे समस्त सिन्धु मन्दरानां शोदासिलामेकसिला। सिला सउत्रनत्रत। नवसिला कोनचाष्टे। सप्त सिन्धु मेदचमे। कसिलार पखेमेरः। सर्व्वसिला प्रमृतने। उत्तमकेन चाक्षे। सप्त सिन्धूमेधमरनां। शोक-सिलामेकसिला। सिलासुभवनद्रत्य। (२-३ पृ:)

XLVI. Regarding the dimensions of stone-blocks

(क) ए सिला पुणिवधान। मुनिरोवाचम। शुण मुनि विधानेक रुट्रेण यत इपित। आयेन चतुर्नालेक। ताल दुइ आन विस्तार। बाहुलो मेकतालेक पूर्व्वकार्य्यानीकृति। स्रवघटित विधानेन शिलादोष विविष्ठिर्जता। अर्थ। शुभ परिणाम। द्रीय चारिताल प्रति दुइताल। उद्घर्ग एकताल। ए प्रमाणे शुभ करिव। (४३ एः)

- (ख) एवं सिळापूजाविधान । मुनिरोवाच । सुसमयविधानेकं । भृद्रेणजन-कल्पितः आयेन चतृतालेकं । तालदुयन विस्तारा ।०। बाहोल्रमेकतालेक । पूर्व-काजानिकीति । सर्वधटविधानेषु । सिलान्दोषविवर्जित ।१। (३ पृः)
- 46. The (block of) stone should be 4 measures in length, 2 in width and 1 in height. It is auspicious to make it so.
- XLVII. Faults in building-operation and their effects
- (क) अर्थहीने नृपनाशाय । अर्थहीनसु क्रिया । विभु ये सक्रणीड़ा । शुल-व्याधिसने धर्व । द्रव न थिले यजमान नाश याइ । विभु ये कले विन्धानिक सक्रपोड़ा नागइ । शुल्ल्याधि मरणे भूव होइ । (५२ पृः)
- (स) अर्थहीने नृपनासर। अर्थाहनस्तु क्रिमा। वभक्ते सक्रपिड़ा। शूल-च्याधि मरणे धृवः। १३। (६ प्रः)
- 47. If there be a deficit of funds, destruction will over-take the king. If there is a shortage of materials, the owner of the house (lit. the person performing the ceremony) will be overtaken by disaster. Moreover, the silpin who builds (such a temple) will also die of colic pain.
- (क) विकोणकोण होइले कि होइ एहा जानिमा। यत्र कोणविकोणश्व विविदे सूत्रधारणा। अर्थहीने प्रजापीड़ा न्यायनीतिदुखसमाचरे। यौँ देउलर कण बढ़ि याइ ताकु विदिगसूत्र वोलि। यजमान द्रवहीन होइ। प्रजापीड़ा होइ। (४०-१ प्रः)
- (स) विकोणकोण होइले कि दोष होइ ताहा जाणीमा। यत्र कोणविकोणं च विदितो सूत्रधारणा। अर्थहिने प्रजापीड़ा निति दुख समाचरेत। (५-६ पृ:)

If one side of the temple (lit. an angle) is made wrong (i. e. if it does not fit with the other sides?), it is called bidigasutra (lit. wrongly aligned?). In that event, there is a shortage of materials and the subjects of the kingdom are put to suffering.



Pābhāga, consisting of five mouldings Rājārāņī Temple, Bhubaneswar



(क) पिष्टभेद भवे मृत्यु ।७८। गमाभेदे दिरद्रता । भद्रभेदे रोगी । एव ब्रह्म सत वदित । सिंहासन पुष्टकु मुखशालि पिष्ट च्च होइले मृत्यु होइ । गमा सान होइले विन्धानि दिद्दि होइ । रेखवरण्डकु मुखशालि पोड़ा उच्च होइले विन्धानि रोगी होइ । (१२ ए:)

If the pista or pedestal be wrongly made, there will be death. (Thus Brahma says what is true). If the pista of the jagamohan (mukhasāli) is higher than the pista of the singhāsana or the throne of the deity, there will be death. If the gamā or the corbelled arch above the door, is shorter than it should be, the architect will become poor. If the pithā of the jagamohan starts at a level higher than that of the baranḍa of the rekha temple, then the architect will fall ill.

XLVIII. Merit acquired by building a temple

- (क) ध्यरवमेध शतसहस्रानि वाजपेयशतानि च ततुन्य प्रासादकीर्ति यो निम्मीण सुखप्रद । अश्वमेध याग सहे सहस्र वेड् कले येते फल बाजपेय याग सये वेड् कले तेते फल । ततुन्य होइ प्रसादकृतिकि सिर नो होइ ।२७। (४२-३ पू:)
- 48. The merit acquired by performing the Horse-sacrifice a hundred thousand times is equal to the merit acquired by performing the $B\bar{a}japeya$ sacrifice a hundred times. The same is the merit acquired by building a temple; the former may even be less.

¹ For an explanation of technical terms please see terminology at the end of the book.

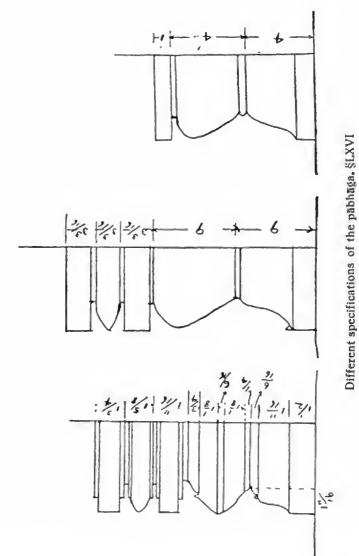
X. The Different Types of Orissan Temples

In Orissa, we find altogether four different types of temples, namely Rekha, Bhadra, Khākharā and Gouriya. Of these, the first two are very common and are to be found in all parts of the province. The Khakhara type is limited to six examples in Bhubaneswar, but miniatures of this type were very extensively employed as a decorative motif on the body of Rekha or Bhadra temples, and, as such, the type has a wider distribution. Of Gouriya temples, we know of only two late examples in the town of Puri; one beside the Markandeya tank and the other at the gateway of the Uttaraparsa monastery. This style did not influence the Orissan temples in any way, although, in the land of its origin it was itself deeply modified by the influence of the Rekha type. We can therefore treat it as an exotic in Orissa and cease from giving it any further consideration. We have included it among the temples of Orissa, because it has found a place in one of the readings of the Bhubanapradipa, where it has been illustrated and referred to us gauri, which is a corruption of Gouriya.

Let us now proceed to analyse the three prevalent types of Orissan temples and compare them in order to find out their points of similarity and of difference.

The first thing that strikes us regarding these temples is that

- (1) the ground-plan of the Rekha and Bhadra is square, while
 - (2) that of the Khākharā is rectangular.



2-



The body of all these temples can be divided along the vertical axis into four principal parts namely, the pista or the pedestal, the $b\bar{a}ra$ or the wall, the gandi or the body and the mastaka or the crown.

The pisfa does not form an essential part of the temple proper, for there are examples in which the pisfa is absent; the most conspicuous one being the temple of Lingaraja itself in Bhubaneswar. The $b\bar{a}ra$ rises vertically up to a certain height, and no distinction can be drawn between the $b\bar{a}ras$ of the three types of temples. It is only with the gandi that points of difference begin to appear between them.

The gandi of the Rekha rises straight up to a short height and then begins to curve inwards at an increasing The line so formed presents the appearance of a tall bamboo-post which has been slightly bent towards the top by a rope fied tightly at its upper extremity. The crosssection at any point of the gandi is square. The mastaka of the Rekha starts from above the gandi. It is composed of several elements, which are all circular in cross-section. Just above the gandi is the beki or the throat; then comes the amla or amalaka, a flattened spheroid, ribbed at the sides and resembling an enormous fruit of the amalaki in Above the amla comes the khapuri or skull, appearance. and on it is placed the kalasa or water-pot and ayudha or the weapon of the deity to whom the temple is consecrated.

In Bhadra temples, the gandi is composed of a number of pichās or horizontal platforms, piled up in the form of a pyramid. The pīchās rapidly decrease in size from bottom upwards, in such a manner that the sides

of the pyramid strike the horizontal at an angle of 45° or less. The diminution proceeds until the topmost pithā is half in size to the lowermost one. The pithās may be arranged in one or two tiers, with moderate heights of vertical wall intervening between them. Each of these tiers is called a potala. The cross-section at any point of the gandi is also square as in the case of the Rekha temple. Above the gandi comes the mastaka, composed of several elements which are circular in cross-section. First comes the beki, then the ghantā, an enormous ribbed structure shaped like a bell. On the top of the ghantā is a succession of beki, amlā, khapuri, kalasa and āyudha as in the Rekha.

The gandi of the Khākharā is composed either like that of a Rekha as in the Vaital temple in Bhubaneswar or like that of a Bhadra, with certain minor differences, as in the temple of Gauri in the same village. The cross-section all through is however rectangular. The mastaka is composed of one or two khakharas, this being a structure resembling a rectangular parallelopiped with the vertical sides substituted by cyma reversa. The vertical sides may curve inwards either along one horizontal axis only, or along both. In the former case, the cross-section of the mastaka, at different heights above the base, is reduced from those lying below it only in the matter of its width, the length remaining the same at all heights. In the other case, it is reduced both in length and in width. An example of the former is afforded by the temple of Vaital, and the other by the Gauri temple in Bhubaneswar. One or more miniature amlas may be placed along the crest of the khākharā, or there might be a

kalasa in the middle with figures of crouchant lions at both sides placed instead.

Each type of temple is subdivided into four classes according to the silpasāstras. The walls of the temple inside are kept rigorously plain, but the outer walls are modified by the addition of certain projections upon them. These projections run along the entire height of the temple up to the end of the gandi and partake of all movements, either of projection or of depression, suffered by the wall itself. In certain instances, they might also have certain characteristics not appearing on the wall of the temple.

If there be one projection, the wall becomes divided into three rathakas or pagas, two of which lie in the same plane, the other being disposed a little forward. A temple in which the central paga has been once more treated in this manner, will have five pagas on its face; such an example being called pancha-ratha (the one having five rathakas or pagas). So also a temple might have seven or even nine pagas, according as the treatment is repeated three or four times on the central paga.

It may be useful to point out, at this stage, that in the silpasāstras, there are specifications of 55 Rekha, 6 Bhadra and 3 Khākharā temples. The 55 Rekhas are divided into two classes according to the construction of their $b\bar{a}_{fa}$ or wall. They are otherwise identical in regard to the structure of their vertical components. The only points of difference between them lie in the relative proportion of their pagas and the number of ornamental spires which adorn them.

In the silpasāstras, we find the following passages

regarding the classification of temples according to the number of their pagas.

XLIX. The classification of temples

(क) गणेशाय नमः। इति नैमिषारण्ये भुवनप्रदीपे विसिक्तमा मुनिसम्बादे प्रसाद (छ)क्षण। × × × ४ ब्रह्मक्षेत्रिवैश्यसुद्र सर्व्व आचरन्ति छतिना चतुजाति क्रमानि। × × × एवे येँ उ जाति येँ उ रथक होइब ताहा जानिमा। ब्रह्मजाति नवरथेन क्षेत्रिय सप्तमिस्तथा वैश्य पञ्चरथ त्रिभि शृद्र्य एमोवच। येन जाति येन प्रसाद × × × (४०-१ प्रः)

ब्रह्मजाति प्रसादेन किया यदि हृपियेते। गोविन्द्मुखारिवन्दे ब्रह्मथाने भवे छुना। अर्थ। नवरथेक देउल ये ब्राह्मण गढ़ाइले पित्रे बहुधाने वसन्ति।२६। क्षेत्रिय असमधेन प्रसादेन भूतले यत्र निवसन। अर्क चन्द्र भुवनेन।। विहरे पितरेगण।। सप्तरथ देउल क्षेत्री गढ़ाइले चन्द्र सूर्य्यभुवने पित्रे वसन्ति।३०। यथा प्रसाद वैसने निवसेन वसुन्थरा धनदोपवेनयिन्द्रा विहरे पित्रगणाः। बनस येवे पश्चरथ देउल गढ़ाइव से रुद्रसभारे पित्रे वसन्ति।३१। रुद्धे प्रपन्ति कैनार। प्रसाद निवसेनअ। साकत्र अमण्य चन्द्रार्के वसते नरः। अर्थ। रुद्ध येवे गढ़ाइ त्रिरथ देउल। चक्रमुवनरे पित्रे वसन्ति। (४३-४ प्रः)

(ख) श्रीगणशाए प्रणम्य अविधनममत्यु इति श्रीनडिमसारण्ये भुवनप्रवेसे विस्वकर्मामुनिसम्बादे । ब्रह्मश्रित्रय वश्यसुद्र चारिजातिना चतुर्जाति कर्माणि । क्रीआ वसुन्धरा । ब्रह्मजातिनवचतुर्थेन । क्षित्रय सप्तिमस्तथा । विष्य पवचुरथो विश्रुद्वयोमेवच । (ए: १)

येख यातीरे येख कत ताहा यानिमा ११६। ब्रह्मयाती प्रमादेन । क्रिया जिंद् क्रपयते । गोवीन्द्रमुखारवीन्दे ब्रह्मस्थान भवेनुणां ११६। क्षित्रबस मध्य प्रसादेन । भूयं तले जतनीवेसनं । अर्कचन्द्रभवनेन । वीहारो पितरोगणाः ११६। यथा प्रासाद वैस्वेन नीवेसने वसन्यरा । धन तपोवने खद्रा । वीहरे वस्नुनालयः ११। शुद्रे कळपन्तिके नारि । प्रसाद सनीवेसनं । तथात्मा कर्त्तभर्मनेसं । चन्द्रार्के वसते नरः ११८। (६-७ ष्टः)



Tala jāngha and Bāndhanā with figures of nara-virāla and gaja-virāla, Kanarak



49. Salutations to Sri Ganesha. Let there be no hindrance (to this undertaking). Thus (begins) in the Bhubanapradipa, which was recited by the sage Viswakarma in the forest of Naimisha, (a description of) the characteristics of palaces (meaning temples in the present case) ... Now (we are) to know how many rathakas characterise the (different) classes of temples. The Brahmin (is characterised) by nine, the Kshatriya by seven, the Vaisya by five and the Sudra by three rathakas. If one builds a nabaratha temple, which is Brahmin (by caste), then the manes of the person will dwell in the region of Brahman, the Supreme Being. If one builds a saptaratha temple, one's manes will verily live in the Surva and Chandra-lokas. If a Vaishya builds a pancharatha temple, (or perhaps, more correctly, if one builds a pancharatha temple), then one's manes will dwell in the region of the Rudras. (If one builds) a Sudra or friratha temple, then one's manes will dwell in the region of the Moon.

XI. On Pedestals

L. The eight pedestals

- (क) एवं पिष्ट जानिमा। पद्मनाम यथा पिष्ट। सिंहिन्हिपि विधियते। भद्रदेवोकुम्भञ्चत। ४६। सुधिरक खुर कुम्भ भवेत। ४६। "परिजङ्ग चाष्टांपिष्ठे नवमे क्रम (कूम्मं १) पिष्ट मालक। (६८ एः)
- (ख) पदानाम जथा पुष्ट। सिंहस्छिपी वोधियतेः। भद्रवेदी कुम्भख्यात। शुन्दर खुर कुम्भ भवेत। (२२-३ प्रः)
- 50. Now (we are) to know the pistas, viz. Padma, Singha, Bhadra, Bedi, Suthira, Khura, Kumbha, Parijāngha and Kurma.

It will be seen later on that the Kumbha and Kurma pistas are in fact identical; so the number of pistas actually amounts to eight only.

LI. Padma pista

It is said in (\$\varphi\$) that the Padma pista should be used in the following temples: Mahā-kailāsa (P. 110), Garura (p. 118), Dui-padma (P. 138), Sreetaru (P. 142), Mahā-meru (Pp. 149 and 157) and Meru (P. 179). Its specifications are given below.

(क) पद्मपष्ट खुराभाग ३ फुलदलम्पराभाग ४ केसर भाग २ फेणाभाग १ गाए पद्मपिष्ट भा १० (११० पृ:)

पद्मपिष्ट खुराभाग ३ फुळदळघरभाग ४ केसरभाग २ फेणाभाग १ गाए पद्म-पिष्ट भाग ६ (१४२ पृ:)

पदापष्ट खुराभाग ३ दङपुङ करा भाग ४ केसर भा १ फेणा भा १ गाए पदापिष्ट भाग १० (१४६ पृ:)



Bāndhanā, Sarl Deul, Bhubaneśwar

- (ख) पदापुष्ट खुराभाग ।३। दलमरा भा ४।...(२३ प्रः)
- पद्मपिष्ट खुगमुहण्टा भा ३ दलमता भा ४ केसर भा १ अर्थफेड़ा भा २। ए पद्मपुष्ट भा ११॥ (३० प्रः)
- (च) ता १० खुराभाग ३ दलकरा भा ४ केलरि भा २ फेड़ा भाग १ गाए पद्मभाग १०।

It has not been possible for us to arrive at any definite conclusion regarding the form of the Padma pisfa, for no satisfactory explanation of the terms dalajharā and ardhapherā are available.

According to the silpins, a Padma pista should be composed of three elements, the higher ones being set back inwards as shown in the accompanying photograph. A line drawn touching the outer edges of the mouldings, in such a case, strikes the horizontal at an acute angle. We do not know, however, if it is really the Padma pista of the silpasāstras or not.

LII. Singha pista

According to (事) the Singha pista should be used in connection with the throne of the deity, as also under the following temples: Ratnasāra (Pp. 115,117,144), Mulasribachha (Pp. 145, 163) and Mandara (Pp. 149,158). Its specifications are given below.

(क) सिंहासने सिंहपिष्ट सुरलोकनिवारण।। (६३ पृः)

कोणसन्घिसमाकिनु पकभागे ऊर्द्घपटिता। विहिक्तम वनासह। सिंहपिष्ट विधियेते।।৩६।। (६५ प्रः)

सिंहपिष्ट खुराभाग ६ जांघभाग ६ वरण्डी वसन्त भाग ४ गाए सिंघपिष्ट भाग १६ (१४४ पृः)

सिंघपिष्ट खुराभाग ६ जांघभाग ६ "वसन्तभाग ४ गाए सिंहपिष्ट भाग १४ (१४७,१४६ प्रः)

(ख) सिंघासन सिंघपोष्टे ।१। (पृ: १४)

कोणसिंधं समाकेतुं। पश्चभागे उर्धघटीका। बीहीतकर्म बीनासई। सिंघ-पुष्ट बीधियते।१। (१६ पृ:)

सिंघपुष्ट खुरा भा ६ यंघ भा ६ वरण्डि वसन्त भा ६ (३०-१ प्रः) सिंघपुष्ट खुरा ४ भाग लोलो भा १ यांघ ७ वरण्डि वसन्त ४।০। (८७ प्रः)

- (इ) सिंहपिष्ट सिंहासने सुरस्रोक निवारण (१७४ एः)
- (च) शिंगपिष्ट भा ५६ खुरा भा ५ बांघ भा ६ वर्राण्ड भा २ वसन्ता भा २ गाए भा १५

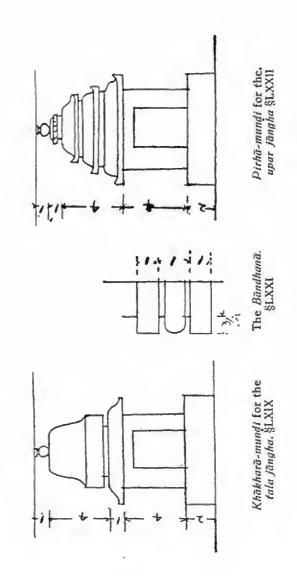
Several illustrations accompany the text in ms. (4), and the plate showing the different pistas has been drawn after this ms.

52. Singha pisṭa (is to be used) in the throne (of the deity). In the corner of the jāngha, (there should be) figures of corner-lions (koṇa-singha). (Its parts should be in the following proportion) khurā 5, jāngha 6, baranḍi 2, basanta 1,; or, khurā 4, noli 1, jāngha 7, baranḍi with basanta 4.

LIII. Khura pista

According to (**4**), the Khura *pista* should be used in the Nalini-bhadra (P. 126), Sribachha khandasāla (P. 141), Kritidushana (P. 142), Nisara (X. 146) and Asta-sree temples (P. 180).

(क) खुरपिष्टे तु सकर प्रसाद सुसुवे द्विज ।३४। (६२ एः) (एहा खुरपिष्ट करिव) पिष्टर खुरा करिब तिनि आंगुल दुइ पा ३॥।०॥ वसन्त दुइ आंगुल दुइ पा २॥०॥ गाए पिष्ट छ आंगुल॥ (१२६ एः)





खुरपिष्ट खुरा मुहुन्टा भाग २ खुरकुम्भ भाग पा ५ जांघभाग १ वसन्त भाग २ गाए खुरपिष्ट भाग १। (१४६ पृ:)

- (ख) खुरपुष्ट मुहान्टि भाग २ शुभकुम्भ भाग ४ पेड़ा भा १ वसन्त भाग २ गाए खुरापुष्ट भा ६ (२४ प्रः)
- (5) In a drawing given in this ms., the Khura pista is shown as being composed of two mouldings which are in the proportion of 6:8. (P. 180)
- (च) खुरिष्ट भाग ६ मरुणी भाग २ खुरकुम्भ भाग ४ पेटा भाग १ वसन्त भाग १ गाए भाग ६
- 53. The Khura pisfa (is used to) adorn all temples of the twice-born caste (or "O twice-born one, the Khura pisfa adorns all temples").

The muhānfi or base of the khurā should be 2, the khurā (or kumbha) 5, the pefā 1 and the basanta 1 or 2.

LIV. Parijāngha pista

According to (毒), the Parijāngha pista should be used in connection with the following temples: Barabhi (Pp. 135,176), Mahā Barabhi (P. 136) and Mahā Dravira (Pp. 137,168). Its specifications are given below.

- (क) परिजंबिपिष्ट खुरा पटा भाग ६ जंबा भाग ६ वसन्त भाग ३ गाए परि-जंबिपिष्ट भाग १४। (१४३ प्रः)
- (ख) परिजंघिषिष्ट खुरा भा ५ यांव भा ६ वसन्त भा ३ गाए परियंघिषिष्ट भा १४। (३१-२ प्रः)
- (च) परियांघपिष्ट भाग १४ ख़ुरा मुहुट भाग ६ शंघ (यांघ १) भाग ६ वसन्त भाग ३ गाए १४
- 54. The specifications of the Parijangha pista are as follows: khurā 5, jāngha 6 and basanta 3; total 14.

LV. Kaņi pista

According to (5), the Kani *pisfa* should be used in the Drabibāna temple (P. 156). There is a drawing in (5), which gives the proportion of the mouldings as 4:5:6. But in (5), we find the following specification.

- (च) कणिपिष्ट भाग १८ खुरा भाग ७ कणि भाग ६ वसन्त भाग १ गाए भाग १८
- 55. (If the total be 15, then the) khurā is 4, kaņi 5 and basanfa 6; or khurā 6, kaņi 5, basanfa 4. (If, however, the sum be 18, then) the khurā is 7, kaņi 6 (but in the accompanying diagram we find a noli used instead of a kaṇi), and the basanfa 5.

LVI. Bedi pista

According to (事), the Bedi pista should be used in connection with the Purnasālā temple (P. 146).

- (क) वेदिपिष्ट खुरानोलि भाग ४ पटा भाग १ कणिभाग २ उपर दलमारा भाग २ गाए वेदिपिष्ट भाग ६ (१४७ प्रः)
- (ख) वेदीपुष्ट भा ३। छोळी भा १ कोणि भा २ उपर दळमरा २ भाग। गाप वेदीपुष्ट भा ६ (२३ प्रः)

देवीपिष्ट खुरा भा ३ लोली भा १ पटा भा १ कोसि भा २। उपर दल भा २ गात्र देवीपिष्ट भा ६ (३१ पृ:)

(च) वेदिपिष्ट भाग १ (?) खुराभाग ३ छोछीभाग १ पटीएभाग १ कणि भाग २ उपर दुछमरा भाग २ गाए…१ स ।

In the accompanying diagram however the proportions are given as 4:1:1:2:2.

56. The sum-total of the different elements of the Bedi vista is 9, of which the following are the details: khurā 3

(or 4 as in the diagram), noli 1, paţā 1, kani 2, upara dalajharā or basanta, 2.

LVII. Bhadra pista

3

The Bhadra pisfa should be used in the Kailāsa temple according to (事).

- (क) भद्रपिष्ट खुराभाग ६ जांच भाग ६ वसन्त भाग ६ गाए भद्रपिष्ट भाग १८ (१४८ प्रः)
 - (ख) भद्रपुष्ट भाग है। वरण्डि वसन्त भा ७ ग। गाए भद्रपुष्ट भा ८। (२३ पृः
- (ङ) भद्रपिष्ट भाग १८ खुरा भाग ६ जांघ भाग ६ वरण्ड भाग ३ वसन्त भाग ३ गाए भाग १८ सरि
- 57. The sum of the different elements of the Bhadra pista is 18, of which the khurā covers 6, the jāngha 6 and the basanta 6 parts. According to the diagram accompanying the specification given in (5) the basanta can also be replaced by two mouldings of equal height.

LVIII. Suthira pista or Sundara pista

The Suthira pista should be used with the Sarbanga-sundara (P. 161) and Medini-bijaya temples (P. 163) according to (事).

(क) सुन्दरपिष्ट खुरभाग २ कणिपटा भाग २ कछस भा २ पटा भाग २ वसन्त भाग २ गाए सुन्दरपिष्ट भाग ६। (१४४ पृः)

सुन्दरिषट खुराभागं २ कछस भाग २ पटाभाग १ वसन्त माग २ गाँए सुचिरिषट भाग ६ (१४७ प्रः)

(ख) शुधिरपुष्ट खुरा भा ४। कणिपटा भा २। कणि मा १ वसन्त मा २ गाएं शुथिर भा ६ (२४ पृ:)

सुबिरंपिष्ट भा ४ घन्टि भा २ पटा भा १ वसन्त मा २ गांए ग्रुंबिरंपिंट मा ६ ।

शुस्थिरपिष्ट खुरा भा ४ पटा भा १ वसन्त भा २ गाए शुथिर भा ६ (३१ प्रः)

(च) सुथिरपिष्ट ६ खुर भाग ४ कणिपिटा भाग २ कणि भाग १ वसन्त भाग २ गाए भाग ६

(In an accompanying diagram, however, we find the following mouldings instead, khurā, paṭā, noli and basanta.)

58. The Suthira pisfa should be composed of 9 parts, of which the khurā should be 4 (or khurā 2, kalasa 2), pafā (or noli) 1 and basanfa 2.

LIX. Kumbha pista or Kurma pista

According to (\$), the Kumbha pista should be used in connection with the following temples: Kailāsa (P. 119), Bimāna (Pp. 140, 155), Biharāsara (Pp. 147, 160) and Sarbāngasundara (P. 161).

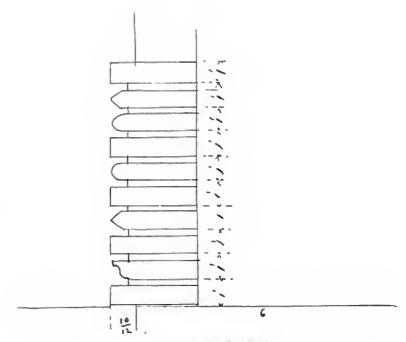
- (क) कुम्भिपष्ट खुराभाग २ कछस भाग २ कान्टिभाग १ अधारिपटा भाग २ कान्टि भाग आगु १ गाए कुम्भिपष्ट भाग ६ (१४७ पृ:)
- (ख) कुम्भ खुरा भा २ कल्स भा २ अन्थारि पाट भा २ वर्ण्ड १ वसन्त मा २। गाए कुम्भपुष्ट भाग ६। (२३ पृ:)

कुम्भिपष्ट भा ६ २ कछस भा २ सन्धाश्रृपटा २ कोणि भा १ वसन्त भा २ गाए कुम्भिपष्ट भा ६ (३१ एः)

(च) कुर्मपुष्ट भाग''''' ख़ुरा भाग २ (म १) छाण भाग २ अधारि पेटा भाग २ वरणि भाग १ वसन्त भाग २ गाए ६

There is an accompanying diagram which, however, gives the proportion of the mouldings as khurā 2, noli 2, paṭā 2 (?), baranḍi 1, basanfa 2.

59. Of the total 9 parts forming the Kumbha pista, the khurā is formed by 2, the kalasa by 2, the andhāri paṭā by 2, the barandi by 1 and the basanta by 2 parts.



The bārāṇḍā, \$LXXIII



XII. The Rekha Temple:

General Apportionment of Parts.

It has been pointed out in a previous chapter that the horizontal components of a Rekha temple have little relation to the vertical components. We shall therefore deal with the vertical and the horizontal components in separate chapters.

LX. Names of vertical segments and the meaning of the terms

From an examination of the accompanying plate, it will be evident that the $b\bar{a}ra$ of the Rekha temple is composed of a number of broad subdivisions, each of which is capable of being resolved into a number of finer elements. The principal components of the $b\bar{a}ra$ are the $p\bar{a}bh\bar{a}ga$ or the division corresponding to the foot (i. e. the base), the $j\bar{a}ngha$ or the shin and the baranda, which is a set of mouldings crowning the $b\bar{a}ra$.

The gandi (lit. the trunk of the body) or the curvilinear tower is composed of different elements along the various pagas. The construction also varies in different varieties of the Rekha temple; but in all of them, one feature is common, viz. that the outermost paga is subdivided into a number of bhumis or planes, each of which is composed of a number of mouldings surmounted by a miniature amlā, called the bhumi-amlā or amlā of the plane. The other pagas may have sikharas or miniatures of Rekha temples carved upon them for the sake of decoration.

After the gandi comes the bisama (lit. the irregular one), which is also called the bedi or altar. The curvilinear tower ends with the bedi, and is followed by the mastaka.

The mastaka (a name which has been coined for the sake of convenience) is made up of the beki or throat, followed by the amlā and the khapuri or skull; this being surmounted by a kalasa or water-pot and the āyudha or weapon of the deity to whom the temple is consecrated.

It is clear from a study of the above terms that the Rekha temple has been likened to the human body. This conception of the temple is even more clear in the traditional saying of the silpins that the Rekha is male and the Bhadra female, attached to one another in a state of sexual union. But there is nothing in the silpasāstras to support the traditional view except a meagre reference in (4) to a certain Rekha temple as the pungsa bimāna or the male temple.

The other concept which has also entered in the construction of the Rekha temple is that of a mountain. Sikhara literally means the peak of a mountain; so that, when a temple is described as having sikharas upon it, the artist was evidently thinking of it as something akin to a mountain.

LXI. A proposed classification according to the nature of the bara

In the silpasāstras, Rekha temples have not been classified according to their vertical components, still we shall try to do so on the basis of certain observed facts.



Bāndhanā, upar jāngha and bārānḍā Sari Deul, Bhubaneśwar

, "

From an examination of the temples of Bhubaneswar, it appears that all the temples which can definitely be assigned to a comparatively earlier epoch on the evidence of epigraphy or sculptural style, have a $b\bar{a}ra$ composed of three elements, vix. $p\bar{a}bh\bar{a}ga$, $j\bar{a}ngha$ and baranda. There are as many as sixteen or seventeen temples of this order in the village of Bhubaneswar itself. It is only in the later temples that; we find the $b\bar{a}ra$ being divided into five portions, namely the $p\bar{a}bh\bar{a}ga$, the tala $j\bar{a}ngha$ or lower $j\bar{a}ngha$, the $b\bar{a}ndhan\bar{a}$ or the bond, the upar $j\bar{a}ngha$ or the upper $j\bar{a}ngha$ and the baranda.

In subsequent quotations from the silpasāstras, it will be found that Rekha temples having three elements in their: bāra have a ratio of 1:3 between the length of the garbha or sanctum and the total height of the temple. But this ratio increases from 1:4 to 1:5 or more in the case of Rekhas having five elements in their bāra. It might even increase to about 1:7 as in the temples of Konarak or Puri.

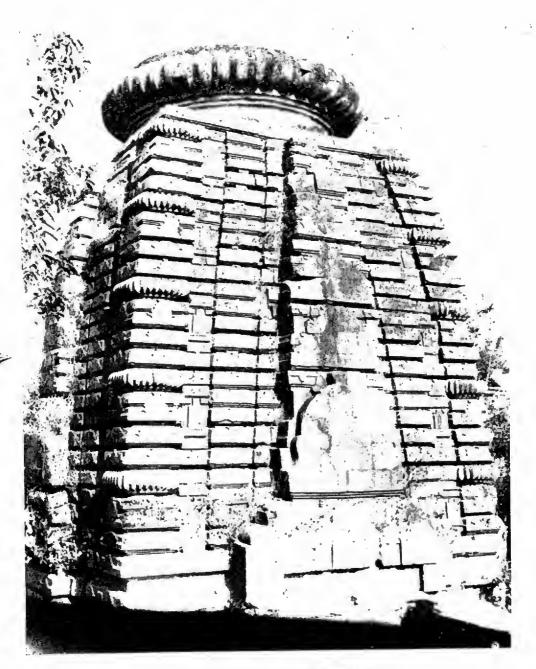
The fri-anga (a name coined to denote a three-segmented) $b\bar{a}ra$ has a wider distribution than the pancha-anga $b\bar{a}ra$ in Orissa. The temples of Khiching and Baud belong to the former variety; so do the temples of Telkupi in the neighbouring district of Manbhum.

- 1 These temples are also characterisd by the following traits:
 - (1) an absence of accompanying Bhadra temples,
 - (2) an absence of sikharas in the gandi,
 - (3) a depression demarcating the bara from the gandi,
 - (4) an ornamental pilaster before the frontal rāha paga,
 - (5) the presence, in many cases, of an octagonal structure in place of the kalasa at the top. This object has been described as a lingam by Banerji.

The panchanga variety, though more numerous, is limited in distribution. It is also exemplified by one temple in Telkupi, which is traditionally said to have been built by the Gajapati King of Puri and where, even to this day, the ceremony of Chhātā-parab is performed in his name. As the inclusive area of the tri-anga type in Orissa is wider than that of the panchānga variety, which is central in distribution with reference to it, we can definitely conclude that the tri-anga is the earlier Orissan type of bāra, the pānchānga being a development of later origin.

It may be noted in this connection that outside Orissa, the tri-anga type of bara has a much wider distribution than the vanchanga type. The former appears in Bajaura in the Punjab Himalayas; at Osian in Rajputana; in miniature shrines at Sarnath and Vindhyachal in the United Provinces; in similar miniatures at Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces; in certain temples at Omkareswar, Orchha and Ujjain in Central India and at Sāripalli in the Vizagapatam district. The panchanga type of baga appears locally, outside Orissa, at Baijnath and Chamba in the Punjab Himalayas and at Khajuraho in Central India. Hence we can reasonably conclude that the frianga type of bara is something earlier and different from the panchanga type, which arose locally in certain restricted areas and never came to be as widely distributed as the earlier fri-anga type.

In their present form, the *silpasāstras* seem to have been codified after the development of the *panchānga* type in Orissa, when the *tri-anga* type had already fallen into oblivion. For there are only two references to the



Gandi of Mohini Temple, Bhubaneswar



latter in one rescension of the *Bhubanapradipa* and even there, it has suffered considerably from insufficiency and subsequent mutilation.

LXII. Specifications of a tri-anga Rekha temple

- (क) दोपद्म भाग प्रभ काठि आङ्गुले १६ पिष्ठ ४ पाभाग ६ जांघ १३ वरण्डी २ सन्दित चडरस २ एरूपेरे पञ्चुरथ साधिव आगु २ भागक नागपित्र किव ३ भाग दलमता (।१) खाखरमुण्डिक आर आड़े नागपित्र गेलवाइ किव। अनुरथे एहिमत किव। राहारे एहिमति पाभागे गोटाए सिखर किव दुइ पाले जलन्तर किव दुइ पाले जलन्तर किव दुइ पाले गेलवाइ सिंघ किव। ताहा पाले जलन्तर किव। ताहा पाले नागपित्र किरब। वरण्ड तले फेरापाखुड़ा। छपर मुह होइब ।०।०।०। श्री (१०८-६ ष्टः)
- 62. In the Dui-padma temple, the garbha is 1 kāthi or 16 ān. in length; the pista is 4, pābhāga 6, jāngha 13, barandi 2, the sandati 2 ān. wide. In this manner, build the temple as a pancharatha one. In front, place figures of Nāga-females; (carve) petals; at the side of the khākharā-mundi, place figures of female Nāgas and the gelabāi scroll-work. In the anuratha paga, make it so. In the rāhā paga, at the level of the pābhāga, build a sikhara; on both sides of which, place niches. On both sides, carve the gelabāi and figures of lions. Beside that, place figures of female Nāgas. Beneath the baranda, (carve) reversed petals pointing towards the roof.

LXIII. The tri-anga Ratnasara

(क) रह्मसार प्रसद् हातक प्रभ काठि आङ्कुले १६ पाभाग ४ जांघ ८ फुल-मुण्हो बरण २ रेखगण्डो २४ वेदि २ वेक अला कपुरि होइ पा ४ कलस ४ चक्र ३। माहारण्वारणे साम्रामे कग्तुअ। मोण्डोळे श्रीखण्डी माहासाहारितिजित रत्नसार भाग समापत। गर्भकु बाड़ न उठा। १। (१४२ प्रः)

63. In the Ratnasāra temple, the garbha being one cubit or 16 ān., the pābhaga should be 4, the jāngha 8, the baranḍa (of phula-munḍi type?) 2, the rekha-ganḍi 25, the bedi 2, beki, amlā and khapuri together equal to 5, the kalasa 4 and the discus 3. ... in relation to the garbha (which is 16), the wall should be ... in thickness.

It is clear from the above passage that the height of the fri-anga Ratnasāra temple is 3 times the length of the garbha. In panchānga temples, this ratio rises from 1:4 to 1:5 and above.

(See No. 17 in Chapter XV. for the horizontal specifications of this temple.)

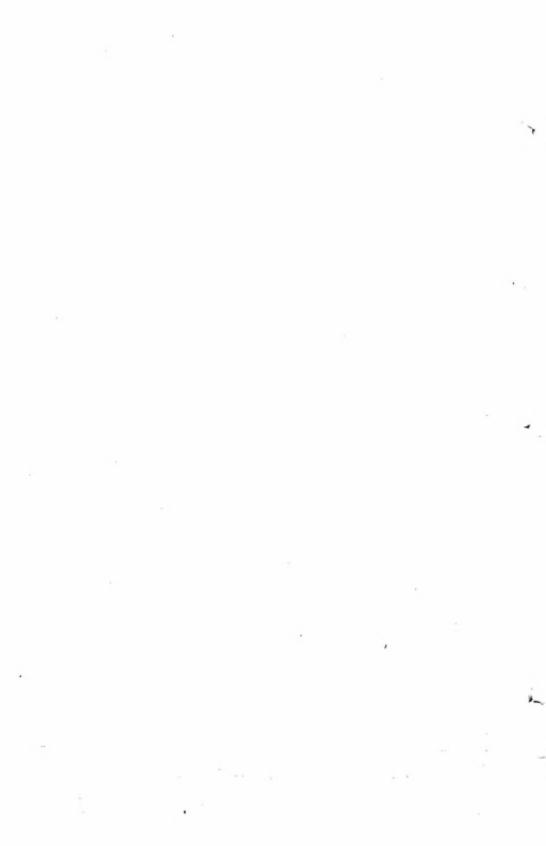
LXIV. The general apportionment of parts in panchanga Rekha temples

By the height of a temple is meant the distance between the base of the *pisia* and the top of the *khapuri*. The following is a list of all the different types of Rekha temples which we find in the *Bhubanapradipa*.

- (१) (क) सुवेर्णकुटप्रसाद काठि आ १६ गर्भ पिष्ट ४ पाभाग ६ दुइ जांच ८ ए मध्ये बांघना १॥०॥ वरण ६ रेख ३० वेदि २ वेक अपला कपुरि होइ ६ कलस ६ चक्र ४ माहारणारणे सामामें करतुआ। मोण्डोश्रीखण्डी माहासाहाश्र-निर्जित ॥ श्री ॥ (पृ: १४३) and (छ) (१० पृ:)।
- (२) (छ) देउल्पर्भ काठी आङ्कुल षोल पिट ६ पाभाग ६ दुइ यांघ १० ए मध्ये वान्धना वरण्ड ६ रेखंगण्डी ३० वेद २ वेक ४ अँला ४ कपुरि २॥० खुरा आ २ दमा ७ डोरि अधे चङ्कदा २ काण्टि २ पा फेणि २ मुहाण्ट २॥० (२०४ पृः)
 - (३) (स) देख्लगर्भ काठी आङ्कर्१ इल पाआभाग छ । दुइ यांघ आ १०



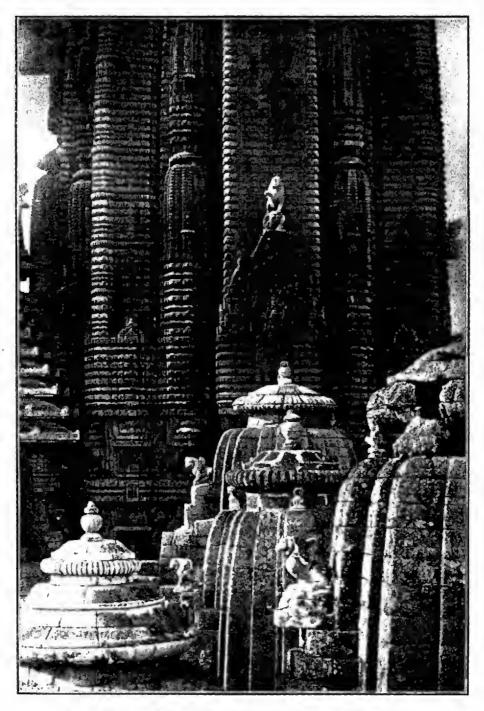
Paga and dhāra in Mangaleśwar Temple, Bhubaneśwar.



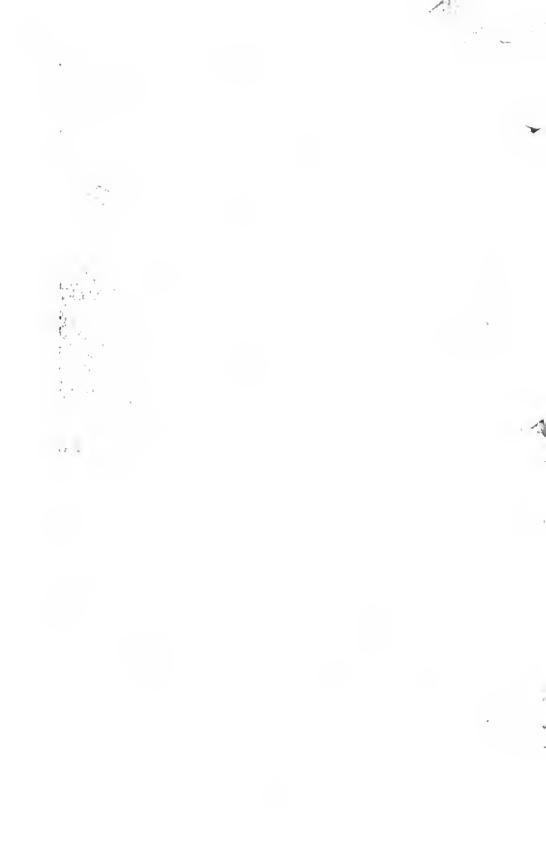
- ए मध्ये बान्धेणि आ २। वरण ६ रेखगण्डि आ ३६ वेदी आ २ वेक आ ३ त्रिपाटी एक बाङ्कु १। अला आ ४। कपुरि मुहाण्टि आ १ कपुरि बा ३… कलम खुरा ३ कलस ८ः चक्र भा ४ गेन। (२४-४,२८ एः)
- (४) (ख) देउल गर्भ काठी आश्हेङ्कलक्क पिष्ट ६ पाआभाग ६ दुइ यांच १० ए मध्ये वान्धना २। रेख ३२ वीसम २ वेक ३ त्रिपाटो १ अल ४ कपुरि मुहाण्टि १ कपुरि मारिव २॥० उंच २॥० (८२ पृ:)
- (१) (क) विवानभाग महकाठि आंगुल १६ पिष्ट १ पाभाग ६ वान्धना १॥० दुइ जांध दस आंगुल १० वरण ६ रेखगण्डो उच ३४ चेदि २॥ वेक तिनि आगु दुइ पा २॥० अला चारि आंगुल पा ४॥० कपुरि चारि आङ्कुल पा ४॥०॥ कलस सात आंगुल दुइ पा ७॥० चक चारि ४॥॥०॥ (१३६ पृः)
- (६) (क) मूळश्रीवछ गर्भ सोल पिट ६ पाभाग ६ दुइ जांघ १० ए मध्ये वान्धणा २ वरण ६ रेख ३६ चेक अएला कपुरि होइँ वा १२ कल्स आ ८ चक पा ५ (१४४ पृ:)
- (७) (क) श्रीवछनदिव्रधन भाग प्रभ १६ पिष्ट पाभाग ६ दुइ जांघ ६ वांधणा २ वरण ६ रेखलण्डो पश्चितिरिसि आंगुल ३५ विसम दुइ आंगुल २ वेक तिनि आंगुल दुइ पा कपुरि चारि आंगुल ४। कलस सात आंगुल दुइ पा जा।० चक्र ४॥० (१४१ प्रः)
- (८) (क) दुइपदा भाग गर्भकाठि आंगुले १६ पिष्ट ५ पाभाग दुइ जांघ १० ए मध्ये वान्धणा २ वरण छ ६ रेख ३६ वेदि २ वेक अएला कपुरि होइँ १२ कलस आ ८ चक्र ५ (१३६-७ प्रः)
- (६) (ख) ए महाप्रसाद देउल गर्भ काठी आ १६ कु...(पिन्ट ६ पाभाग) आ ६...यांघ...४...बान्घणिकु...(।।⇒)+।।⇒) । उपर यांच आ ४... वरण ६...रेखगण्डि ३६...वेदो आ २ वेक उच्च (३) त्रिपाटी १ अला बहल ४... कपुरि मुहाण्टि १ कपुरि बहल २।।० कलस खुरा २ हाथिपाट आ २। डोरि पाए ।० चांकुड़ा १॥० काठी पाए ।० चांगुड़ो ॥।० घड़ो वहल २...(८८-६० प्टः)

- (१०) देड गर्भकाठी आंगुल १६ पिष्ट ६ पाभाग ६ दुइ यांघ १० ए मध्ये वान्धणि २ वरिष्ट ६ रेख ३६ वीम २ वेक ३ त्रीपाटी १ अला ४ कपुरि मुह्टा १ कपुरि २०० मारिब ३ खुरा ३ कलस ६ (७६,८०,८५ पृः) Besides this, (क) पृः १३८, ११७, ११४ and १०५ and (छ) पृः १६०-१, १६८, २०२, २०४ give the same general specification.
- (११) (क) महा वड़िससाग प्रभ काठि आङ्कुछे १६ पिट्ट ६ आङ्कुछ पादमाग उच छ आङ्कुछ ६ दुइ जांच १० ए मध्ये वान्धणा २ वरण्ड छ ६ रेख ३६ वेदि २॥० वेक ४ अछा ४ कपुरि ४ कछस ८ चक्र ४ (१०७, ११०, १११, १२०-४, १४० पृ:)
- (१२) (क) कैंद्धास गर्भ काठि आङ्कुछे १६ पिष्ट ६ पाभाग ६ जांध १ वान्दणा २ उपर जांध १ वरण्ड ६ रेख ३६ वेदि २॥० वेक ४ अला ४॥० कपुरि ४॥० कछस चक्र पा १ (११६ एः)

Name of the temple	Garbha	Pista	равћада	Tala Jangha	Bandhana	Upara Jangha	Baranda
Mulasreebachha	16	6	6	5	2	5	6
Brishava Garura Ratnasāra Astasree	16	6	6	5	2	5	6
Duipadma	16	5	6	5	2	5	6
(Name ?)	16	X	6	5	2	5	6
Mahā Baravi Mahā Kailāsa Garura Rafnasāra Sreetaru	16	6	6	5	2	5	6
Mahā Meru (Name ?) (Name ?) (Name ?)	16 16 16 16	6 6 6	6 6 6	5 5 5 5	2 2 2 2	5 5 5 5	6 6 6



Part of gandi of the Lingaraja Temple showing Sikharas on the Anuratha paga



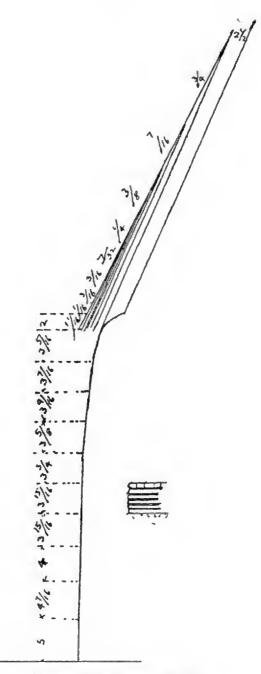
Name of the temple	Garbha	Disfa	Pabhaga	Tala	Jangna	Bandhana	Upara Jangha	Baranda
(Name?)	16	6	6	5		2	5	6
Brishava	16	6	6	5		2	5	6
Mahā Meru	16	6	6	5		2	5	6
(Name?)	16	6	6	5		2	5	6
(Name?)	16	4	6	5		2	5	6
Kailāsa	16	6	6	5		2	5	6
Sribachhanadi								
bardhana	16	6	6	4	1/2	2	41/	2 6
Bibana	16	5	6	5		11/2	5	6
Bibāna	16	6	6	5		2	5	6
Mula Sreebachha	16	6	6	5		2	5	X
Subarna kuta	16	4	5	4		$1^{1/2}$	4	5
Ratnasāra	16	6	6	5		2	5	6
Name of the temple	Gandi & Bisama	Beki	Amlā	Khapuri	Khurā of kalasa	Kalasa	Chakra	Total height in angulas
Mulasreebachha	36 & ?	4	4	4		8	5	78
Brishava Garura Ratnasāra Astasree	36 & 2	4	4	4	٠	8	5	80
Duipadma	36 & 2	4	4	4		8	5	79
(Name?)	36 & 2	4	4	4		8	5	74
Mahā Baravi Mahā Kailāsa Garura Ratnasāra Sreetaru	36 & 2 ¹ /:	2 4	4	4		8	5	801/

Name of the temple	Gandi & Bisama	Beki	Amla	Khapuri	Khurā of kalasa	Kalasa	Chakra	Total height in angulas	
Mahā Meru	X & 2	4	4	4		3	9	80	
(Name ?)	36 & X	4	4	4	:	3	9	80?	
(Name?)	X & 2	4	4.	4		X	9	80?	
(Name ?)	36 & 2	4	4	4	•	83/4		80	
(Name?)	36 & 2	4	4	4	3	9		80	
Brishava	36 & 2	4	4 .	4	4	9		80	
Mahā Meru	36 & 2	4	4	4	2	9		80	
(Name?)	36 & 2	4	4	$3^{1/2}$	2	X		$79^{1/2}$	
(Name?)	36 & 21/	2 4	5	4	•	8	5	$79^{1/2}$	
Kailāsa	36 & 21/2 4 41/2 41/2 Kalasa &								
Sribachhanadi					Cl	akra	5	$81^{1/2}$	
bardhana	35 & 2	$3^{1/2}$	4?	4		$-71/_{2}$	$4^{1/2}$	$82^{1/2}$	
Bibana	34 & 2	$3^{1/2}$	41/4	41/4	4 .	71/2	43/4	$76^{1/2}$	
Bibana	32 & 2	4	3	3		9	5	74	
Mula Sreebachha	32 & 2	4	4	33/	4 .	•	•	$75^{3}/_{4}$	
Subarna kuṭa	30 & 2	3	3	3		6	4	$64^{1/2}$	
Ratnasāra	30 & 2	4	4	23/4	4 2	?	•	$72^{3}/_{4}$	

The ratio of the length of the garbha and the height of the temple can be thus arranged in the following table:

1.	$16: 64^{1/2} \text{ or }$	1:4	2.	$16:72^{3/4}$
3.	16:74		4.	$16:75^{3}/4$
5.	$16:76^{1/2}$		6.	16:78
7.	16:79		8.	$16:79^{1/2}$
9.	16:80 or 1	: 5	10.	$16:80^{1/2}$

11. $16:81^{1/2}$



Curvature of the gandi. §LXXV

LXV. Different specifications for bāras of the panchanga type.

The bara of the Rekha can be divided according to one of the four following specifications; the proportion of the pabhaga: tala jangha: bandhana: upar jangha: baranda being

- (1) 6:5:2:5; 6 or (2) $6:4^{1/2}:2:4^{1/2}:6$ or
- (3) $6:5:1^{1/2}:5:6$ or (4) $5:4:1^{1/2}:4:5$.

XIII. The Rekha Temple:

Detailed vertical specifications

It must be borne in mind that all the following measurements refer to a temple of which the garbha is $16 \, \bar{a}n. \times 16 \, \bar{a}n.$, except where otherwise stated. The unit of measurement is an $\bar{a}n.$

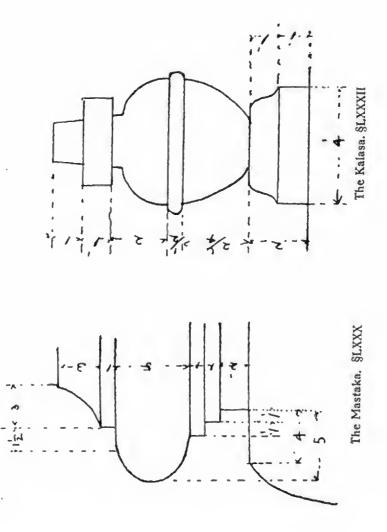
LXVI. The Pabhaga

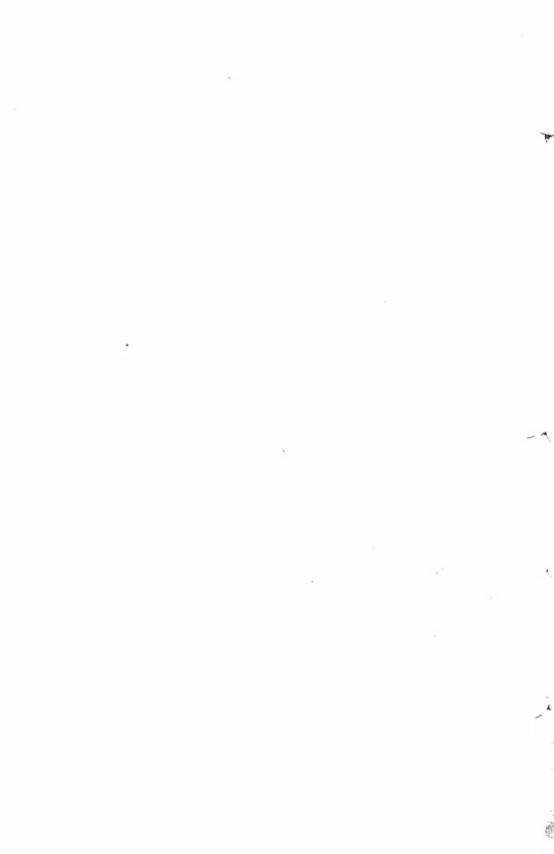
(क) (रक्षसार मन्दिरे) पाभाग छ आ ६ एथि पाञ्चकाम करिव। खुरा करिब आंगुले ॥=)० सुता। कल्लस करिब आंगुले ॥=)० सुता। पटा करिब तेर सुता॥ —) । सुतारे पाए।। कणि करिब तेर सुता॥ —) । सुतारे पाए।। वसन्त करिब तेर सुता॥ ।। (१२० प्टः)

"पाभाग ६ आङ्कुछकु॥ पाञ्चकमर खुरा करिव आङ्कुछे १॥ चौद सुता। खुरा मरिव मुचुछि सरिकि आङ्कुछे १४ सुता॥ कछस आङ्कुछे १॥ इ दस सुता कछस बुछिव मारेणि आङ्कुछे २ सुता॥०॥ पटा वहछ तेर सुता॥ अ सुतारे देड़ पा॥ कणि वहछ तेर सुता ॥ अस्तरे देड़ पा॥ वसन्त बहछ तेर सुता देड़ पा पाए (=गाए १) पञ्चकामकु छ आङ्कुछ ६॥ (१०२-३ एः)

(ख) खुग मुहण्ट खुरा भाग १॥ ⊨) कलस आ १॥ ⊨)० घण्टि कण्ठिक वसन्त होइव आ २॥० गाए आ ६ (८८ प्रः)

(If the garbha is 32 an. square, then the pabhaga should be 12 an. high. The 12 an. should be divided in the following manner) खुरा मुहाण्टि आ १॥) खुरा मारिब आ १॥=) पिड़ा क्ष शु ।=) मुचिली ४ गाए खुरा वहल ३॥॥) कलस वहल आ ३॥। कु दमा बहुल १=। डोरि वहल ई मुता कान्ध १=) पाती ॥॥ मुता पटा





आ १॥=) कणि आ १॥=) वसन्त आ १॥। गाए पश्चकमकु पाआभाग उश्च आ १२। (६१ प्रः)

(छ) खुरा ६ कल्स ६ पटा ३=। कणी ३=। वसन्त ३=। (१२ प्रः) खोरा ६ क्रम्म ६ ३=। ३=। ३=। (१३३ प्रः)

पाद पश्चकम सतर भागे १७ न सुता ॥ । सुरा ४ कुम्म ४ पटा ३ । किण ३ । वसन्त ३ । (१) गाए सतर भाग न सुता १७॥ । (२६ एः) खोरा ४ कुम्म ४ पटा ३ । किण ३ । वसन्त ३ । (१३३ एः)

66. The ratio of the different mouldings of the pābhāga, viz. the khurā, kumbha, paṭā, kani and basanfa will be according to one of the following tables:

(1)
$$1^{7/8}$$
: $1^{5/8}$: $\frac{13^{1/4}}{16}$: $\frac{13^{1/4}}{16}$: $\frac{13^{1/4}}{16}$

(2)
$$1^{7/8}$$
: $1^{5/8}$: $\frac{13^{5/8}}{16}$: $\frac{13^{5/8}}{16}$: $\frac{13^{5/8}}{16}$

(3)
$$1^{7/8}: 1^{15/16}: \frac{13^{1/3}}{16}: \frac{13^{1/3}}{16}: \frac{13^{1/3}}{16}$$

(4) 9: 9:
$$3^{3}/_{16}$$
: $3^{3}/_{16}$: $3^{3}/_{16}$

(5)
$$4:4:3^{3}/_{16}:3^{3}/_{16}:3^{3}/_{16}$$

The batter of the khurā will be equal to its height If the kalasa be $1^5/8$, its batter will be $1^1/8$.

The $p\bar{a}bh\bar{a}ga$ illustrated in the accompanying plate has the following dimensions; the muhānṭi of the khurā is $1^{1}/_{2}$, the khurā is ?, the piṭhā $^{3}/_{8}$, the muchuli $^{1}/_{4}$ (?), the total height of the khurā being $3^{13}/_{16}$. Its batter is $1^{11}/_{16}$ ān. In the kalasa, the damā is $1^{1}/_{8}$, dori $^{3}/_{8}$, kāndha $1^{1}/_{2}$, paṭi $^{3}/_{4}$, their sum being $3^{1}/_{2}$ ān. The paṭā and kani are each $1^{5}/_{8}$ ān. high. The basanta is $1^{3}/_{4}$ ān.; the sum of the five mouldings being $12^{1}/_{8}$ ān.

- LXVII. Another specification for the pabhaga
- (क) पाट्मिरा (भा ?) ग जनुमतर । रसरामिने वस्तना । खुरक वेदभागेण ॥ वेदभागेन कुम्भका ॥ वसन्तमेकभागेन ॥ सेसभागेण मुचुछि ॥ (२८ पृः)

एवं पादभाग जानिमा। खुरा तिनभाग करिब। भाग १ क। मुहुटा करिब १॥ देड़ भाग। खुरा मारिब अब भागे। कणिक तिन भाग करिब। दुइ भाग दुइ पान्ता मारिब। भागे मुचुिल करिब। कलस तिनि भाग करिब। दुइ भाग तलकु बुलाइब। भाग १ दुइ भाग करिब। भागक कान्ध मारिब। भागे पाइन्ता मारिब। पटा तिन भाग करिब। भागक मुहुटा करिब। तल भाग ३। दुइ भाग पाहान्ति मारिब। भागेक कान्ध पाटि करिब। उपर भाग तिनि भाग करिब।। एक पाइन्ति मारिब भाग एक दुइ भाग करिब उड़ापाटि भा १ कण्ठि करिब भाग १ कणि एइह्निप करिब।। (६८-६ प्रः)

एवे पाभाग जानिमा। खुर तिन भाग करिव कलस तिनि भागर दुइ भाग तलकु वुलाइव। चाङ्गड़ा उच्च चारि भाग करिव। गाए १० भाग करिवा। खुर तिनि भाग करि भागक खुरा पसिव। खुरा तिनि भागर भागे मुहुटा। खुरा मारिव १॥) भाग पाहान्ता खुरा ६ भाग मुहुटा ३। खुरा माविर ६ पाण्डा २ मुर्चुलि भाग १। २ मुर्चुलि भागे १॥ दुइ भाग गाए वार १२॥ (१०२ प्टः)

67......khurā should be 4 measures, the kumbha 4 measures, basanta 1 measure; at the end there should be a muchuli.....

- LXVIII. The set-back of the pabhaga from the pista (ग) बड़देउड पाभाग पछ होइन आङ्क्तडरे दुइ (पा ?) (१६८ ए:)
- 68. In the principle temple (i. e. in the Rekha), the $p\bar{a}bh\bar{a}ga$ should be set back $^{1}/_{2}$ $\bar{a}n$. from the pista.
- LXIX. The tala jangha
- (क) तलजाङ्क पा ५ व्यांगुल। एथि वहित्र खाखरमुण्डो । (१०४,१२० प्रः) नरविराल गजविञ्चल। एते उपर जङ्को (२६ प्रः)

(ख) एवे यांच जाणिमा। यांच भाग प्रतीगुण अवर्तकळं।……। यांच उकच होइव ६ भाग करिव। दुइ यंच मुण्डिपाद करिव। वहळ २ मुण्डि करिव भा ४ पित वहळ करिव भा १ पाखर (=खाखर १) वहळ करिव भा ४। कळस करिव भा १……(२६ पृ:)

जंघ भाग जाणिमा। जंघभाग प्रतिदिगुण। उर्द्धभागदतकाल । । । जंघ भाग १२ भागकु करिव मुण्डिपाद २ भाग करिव। मुण्डि भाग जघ चारि भाग करिव। पिड़ाभागे १ करिव। खाखरा तिनि भाग करिव। । गलका अला भा १ करिव। कपुरि मध्य करिस करिव। (७० पृः)

(In a temple of which the garbha is 32 an. ×32 an., the jāngha should be 10 an. high) यांघ आ १० ६ वार भागकु मुण्डिपाद शा मुण्डि यांच आ ३॥०) पिडा वहळ आ १=) खाखरा वहळ आ १=) खाखरा सात ३ शुता कळस ॥=) मुता (११ प्रः)

Regarding the niches at the level of the fala jāngha, placed where the different pagas meet, it is said that they should "take off 1/4 from the sides" (of the width of the khākharāmundis?).

- (छ) जलन्तर पाए काखजभृ (३२ प्रः) जलन्तर पाये काखजरि (२३४ प्रः)
- 69. Figures of nara-virālas and gaja-virālas should be placed in the fala jāngha. Khākharā-mundis should be set in the fala jāngha. The height of the jāngha should be divided into 12 portions, which should be distributed in the following manner.
- (1) The pada of the mundi 2, the jangha of the mundi 4, the pitha 1, the khakhara 4 and kalasa 1; or
- (2) the pada 2, the jangha 4, the pirha 1, the khakhara 4, the kanti and amla 1.

• The illustration given is that of a khākharā mundi in a temple of which the garbha is 32 ān. \times 32 ān. The 10 angulas of the jāngha are distributed in the following manner: the pāda $^{3}/_{4}$, the jāngha $^{31}/_{2}$, the pirha $^{1}/_{8}$, the khākharā $^{11}/_{8}$, the khākharā $^{25}/_{8}$, the recess between the khākharās $^{3}/_{8}$, and the kalasa $^{7}/_{8}$ ān.

LXX. The set-back of the tala jangha

- (क) पाभागकु जाक्व पक्ष होइच द्वि पा (६६-१०० प्रः)
- 70. The fala jāngha should be set back 1/2 ān. from the $p\bar{a}bh\bar{a}ga$.

LXXI. The Bandhana

- (क) बान्धना ३ वरण्डी नुलि वसन्त ३ कम सिर वहल ॥ (१६ एः) बान्धना दुइ आङ्गुलकु। तिनि कम सिर वरण्डी नोलि वसंत (१०४ एः) बांधना दुइ आंगुल २ ए एथि तिनि काम करिब। वरणि करिब दस सुता ॥ सुतारे एगार विस्वा। नोलि करिब दसः सुता॥ सुतारे एगार विसा। वसन्त करिब दससुता॥ सुतारे एगार विसा। १२१ एः)
- (ख) वान्धेणी २ आङ्कुल करि तीनी भा ३ भान्धना पुष्ट भागेन १ वरण्डि तोली वसन्तक (२६-७ पृ:)

भाग वान्धनी करिव दुइ आ २ छ। ताहा तिनि भाग करिव। भाग व वरण्डि करिव।१। भागक छोछि करिव।१। भागक वसन्त करिव। (७०-१ प्टः)

(If the garbha of the temple be 32 an. sq., than the) बान्धणि ४ स्रोगुल कु वरण्डि वहल १। अता । लोलो स्रा १। ग्रुता वसन्त सा १ चारि ग्रुता । गाए बान्धणि वहल सा ४ ङ्कल । (६१ एः)

There are two illustrations of the bandhana in (3), in which it is constituted by five mouldings of equal height (Pp. 32 and 234).



Ruined Rekha Temple at Telkupi, Manbhum

• 71. The bandhana should be formed by three or five mouldings. The mouldings should either be barandi, noli, basanta or barandi, noli, paṭa, kaṇi, basanta. In the case of a temple of which the garbha is 32 an. square, the barandi should be 13/8 an., the noli 13/8 and the basanta 11/4, their sum being 4 an.

LXXII. The Upar Jangha

- (क) परिर्जङ्खे कैना निवेस्यात्। खेडानिल सोशोभित। (२६ प्रः) उपर जांच पा ५ आङ्कुल। ताँहि पीड़ा मुण्डीटीए होइब॥ (१०४ प्रः) उपर जांच पाश्च आंगुल ५ एथि पिड़ा मुण्डि करिव॥ (१२१ प्रः)
- (ख) उर पछ जंघ बार भा १२ करिब। दुइ भाग मुण्डिपाद करिब। चारि ४ भाग मुण्डि जांघ करिब। पिडा चारिभाग करिब। वेक अला कपुरि भागेक करिब।१। कलस भागेक करिब।१। (७१ पृ:)

(If the garbha be 32 an. square) उपर यांघ आ १० क्क मुण्डि पा वहल १॥) मुण्डि यांघ ३॥) मुण्डि पिडा वहल आ १॥) दुतीअ पिड़ा वहल आ १ तृतीअ पिड़ा वहल आ १ तृतीअ पिड़ा वहल ॥॥॥ विक पाए। अला पाए कपुरि पाए। कलस ग्रु १४ ता। गाए आ १०। (६१-२ प्रः)

72. Female figures (kanyā) should be placed in niches at the junction of different pagas in the upar jāngha. There should be a piṭhā munḍi in the upar jāngha. Divide the height of the piṭhā munḍi into 12 parts; of which the pāda should be constituted by 2, the jāngha by 4, the piṭhā by 4, the beki-amla-khapuri by 1 and the kalasa by 1 part.

If the garbha be 32 an. square, then, in the mundi, the $p\bar{a}da$ should be $1^3/4$, the $j\bar{a}ngha$ $3^1/2$, the first $pirh\bar{a}$ $1^3/8$, the second $pirh\bar{a}$ 1, the third $pirh\bar{a}$ 7/8, the beki 1/4, the amlā 1/4, the khapuri 1/4, and the kalasa 7/8 an.

LXXIII. The Baranda

(क) वरण्ड छ आङ्कुल ६ मैध्यरे दसकम विहव।। ए दसकम सिर वहल। बरण्डी दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे फेणी दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। पटा दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। किण दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। नोलि दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। पटा दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। किण दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। नोलि दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। केरा दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। वसन्त एगार सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। गाए दसकामकु ६ आङ्कुल ६ (१०४-१ पृ:)

वरण छ आंगुछ ॥६॥ एथि दस कम करिव। दसकाम सरि वहछ। प्रथमे वरिण करिव दस सुता ॥=) किणि दस सुता ॥=) पटा दस सुता ॥=) किणि दस सुता ॥=) किणि दस सुता ॥=) किणि दस सुता ॥=) सुता ॥ (१२१ पृः)

(ख) वरिण्ड दस भाग करिब। दस भा २० ऋ भागेक वरिण्ड करिव।१। जांचा भागे १। छोल्डि भा १ गे। पटा तिनिभा ३ करिब। छोल्डि भागे १। पटा भागे १। छोल्डि भागे १। वसन्त भागे १। गाए वरिण्ड दस भा १० छ। (७१ प्टः)

(If the garbha be 32 an. square) वरण याणिमा। वरण १० कु वरिष्ड वहळ ब्या १ फेणि ब्या १= । शुता छोळी ब्या १= । शुता। वसन्त ब्या १= । शुता। (१२ पृ:)

73. There are two illustrations of the baranda in (3), pp. 44 and 235. In both, the baranda is composed of ten mouldings of equal height. In one we find the following mouldings barandi-pheni-patā-kani-patā-noli-patā-noli-kani-basanta; while in the other, we find barandi-pheni-patā-noli-patā-noli-patā-noli-kani-basanta.

In practice, it is however found, that the baranda is usually composed of five or seven mouldings except in the case of temples of very large dimensions.

LXXIV. The Gandi

- (ख) एवे गण्डी जाणिमा। गण्डो करिब साठीए भाग ।६०। छ भागरे भुइ भाग ।६। भुइके वरिष्ड करिब ।६। कम भागे करिब । भुई अला भागे ।१। आर भुई भा ६। वरिष्ड करिब भागे १। भागक भुई अला करिब भा २ ग। तृतीय भुई भाईग करिब । पाश्वभाग वरिष्ड करिब । भुइअला भाग करिब भा ३। चतुर्थ भुइ छ भाग करिब । पाश्वभाग वरिष्ड करिब । भुइअला भाग ४ करिब । पश्वम भुई छ भाग करिब । पाश्वभाग वरिष्ड करिब । भुईअला पाश्वभाग करिब । सष्टभुई छअ भाग करिब । पाश्वभाग ६ वर्राण्ड करिब । ... भुईअला भागे करिब । सप्तमभुइ छभाग करिब । पाश्वभाग वरिख करिब । भागक भूईअला करिब भाग ७। अष्टम भूई छभाग करिब । पाश्वभाग करिब । भागक भुईअला करिब । नवम भुई छभाग करिब । पाश्वभाग वरिष्ड करिब । भुईअला न भाग करिब । दसम भुई छ भाग करिब । पाश्वभाग वरिष्ड करिब । भागक भुईअला न भाग करिब । दसम भुई छ भाग करिब । पाश्वभाग वरिष्ड करिब । भागक भुईअल करिब । (७१-३ पूः)

(छ)

प्र		*******								विसम	रेखगण्डी
¥	81=	8	3順三)	3m-)	शा।	311=)	311-)	3三).	`३।–) <i>∤</i> सुता	२	३६ शांगळ
8	२	37	8	4	40	v	5	3	१०	99	आंगुल

(8 8:)

प्रथम भुइ पाश्वशुता १ उम्र नास्ति । दुतीय भुई उच होइव अङ्गुले ४। । १ विसा उम्र कटाइव शुताए – । १ तृतीय भुइ चार आङ्गुल ४ शुताए –) । उम्रा कटाइ शुता – । चतुर्थ भूई उच्च ङ्गु४ल उम्रा कटाइव दुइ शुता – । पश्चम भुइ उच्च गु३॥ । ल दुई पामा उम्रा कटाइव तिनि शुता । । सष्टम भुई उच्च गु३ल पाए । उम्र कटाइव तिनि शुता । १० अघे सप्तम भुई उच्च तिनि आङ्गुल ३ तिनि सुता । अध्य कटाइव पाय । अष्टम भूमि उच्च ति आगुल ३ सुताय – । उम्रा कटाइव छम्र सुता । । नवमभूमि उच्च तिनि आगुल ३ उम्रा कटाइव सात सुता । । विसम प्रम अर्थ उम्रा कटाइव ॥ । । विसम उच्च दुइ आङ्गुल २ । पाये उम्रा कटाइव ॥ । । विसम उच्च दुइ आङ्गुल २ ल विसम । मारेणि गु२॥ । ल (४-७ पः)



Corbelled arch above the lintel in a ruined temple near Rameswar, Bhubaneswar



74. (As the batter of the different bhumis has been set forth in the next article, we shall here speak only of their height.)

If the garbha be 16 \(\bar{a}\)n. in length, the rekha-gandi should be 36 \(\bar{a}\)n. high. There should be ten bhumis, with an additional one called the bisama. Each bhumi should be divided into 6 equal portions, of which five should be formed by ordinary mouldings (bhumi-barandi) and one by the bhumi-aml\(\bar{a}\) moulding.

The height of the different bhumis is given below.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	Bisama
5	47/16	4	315/16	313/16	33/4	35/8	39/16	37/16	35/16	2
5	$4\frac{6^{1/4}}{16}$	41/16	4	$3^{1/2}$	31/4	33/16	31/16	3	21/4	2
33/4	33/4	33/4		31/2			31/2		31/2	21 2
3 93/5	$3\frac{9^{3/5}}{16}$	3 93/5	3 9 7 5	$3\frac{9^{3/5}}{16}$	3 93/5	3 93/5	393/5	3 9 1/5	393/5	×

In pancharatha temples, we generally find three sikharas in the anuratha paga. The first sikhara should be equal to 4 bhumis in height, the second equal to 3 and the third also equal to 3 (?) bhumis.

LXXV. The curvature of the gandi

There are two general rules for finding the batter of the different pagas in the gandi. The batter of the kanika paga alone might be given. As the ratio between the different pagas is known, the width of each paga at the end of each bhumi can easily be found out. In the second instance, the ratio between the batter of the different pagas might be indicated; so that, if one of them be known, the rest might also be found out.

(क) In the Mandara temple कणिकरु उआ कटारव ६ भाग।। परिस्थरु चारिभाग अनुस्थरु तिनिभाग अनुसहारु २ भाग सहारु १ भाग।६३। एरूपे उआ कटाइब। (३७-८ and ३६ पृ:)

In the Barabhi temple उत्रा कणिक पासम् छिड़िब २ आङ्कुछ तहिँ र अध अनुराहारु छाड़िब तिहँ रू अध अनुराहारु छाड़िब तिहरु अध रुपर छाड़िब (१०६ प्रः)

In the Maha Kailasa temple रेख उआ तिनि आङ्कुल करिब।।।। (११० प्रः)

In the Maha Barabhi temple कनिकर जेते छाड़िय। अनुरथंर तिहरु अध छाड़िय राहा काखरु अनुरथ सरु छाड़िय। (१३६ प्टः)

राहा मारिब अढ़ाइ बांगुल २॥। कान्ध मारिब १ बांगुले (१५३ प्रः)

(ल) उझा वरण पाशु देवी (=वेदो) उपर सिर कटाईव ४ (२५ ए:) ए प्रसाद उझा कटाइव काठी आ ४ (६० ए:)

प दस भूई काटेणी तिनि आगु ३ लेखा छ आ ६ आगु । विसम २॥) नेखाप ५ पाच आगु (२१४ प्रः)

(弱)

	22	,	•	1	9	3	~	C	40	44
	7	<u>ال</u>	=J.	=J·	الم	पा	उ	E).	١١١١٠	११ १ मारेणा
नाता ।					घ	IJ	1=1.			मारणा



Ruined brick-temple at Boram, Manbhum District showing corbelled arch over doorway



(१मे भूमिर) उम्र नास्ति। (२ मूमिर) उम्र कटाइव श्रुताए —।।
(३य भूमिर) उम्रा कटाइव श्रुता —।। (४र्थ भूमिर) उम्रा कटाइव दुइ श्रुतां

=।। (१म भूमिर) उम्रा कटाइव तिनि श्रुता =।। (६४ भूमिर) उम्रा कटाइव तिनि श्रुता =।० अर्थ (७म भूमिर) उम्रा कटाइव पायं (८म भूमिर)
उम्रा कटाइव उम्र सुता =।० (६म भूमिर) उम्रा कटाइव सात सुता =।० (१०म भूमिर) उम्र कटाइव सुता =।० (१०म भूमिर) व्या चराइव सुता =।० (१०म भूमिर) व्या चर्च सुता =।० (१०म भूमिर) व्या चराइव सुता =।० (१०म भूमिर) व्या चराव चराइव सुता =।० (१०म भूमिर) व्या चराव चर

75. The batter of the different bhumis in the kanika paga should be as follows (the measurements are given in angulas):

1st. 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th Bisama nil $^{1}/_{32}$ $^{1}/_{16}$ $^{3}/_{32}$ $^{5}/_{32}$ $^{11}/_{32}$ $^{7}/_{16}$ $^{3}/_{4}$ 1 $^{21}/_{2}$ 2 nil $^{1}/_{16}$ $^{1}/_{16}$ $^{1}/_{8}$ $^{5}/_{16}$ $^{7}/_{32}$ $^{1}/_{4}$ $^{3}/_{8}$ $^{7}/_{16}$ $^{3}/_{8}$ $^{21}/_{2}$ nil $^{1}/_{16}$ $^{1}/_{16}$ $^{1}/_{8}$ $^{3}/_{8}$ $^{7}/_{32}$ $^{1}/_{4}$ $^{3}/_{8}$ $^{7}/_{16}$ $^{3}/_{4}$ 2

- a. In the naba-ratha Mandara temple, the ratio between the batters of the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, anuratha, pariratha, and kanika pagas is as 5:4:3:2:1.
- b. In the sapta-ratha Barabhi, the kanika should have a batter of 2 $\bar{a}n$, the anuratha half of that, the anuraha half of that, the raha half of that.
- c. In the pancharatha Mahā Barabhi, the anuratha should have a batter half that of the kanika. The batter of the rāhā should be equal to that of the anuratha.

- d. The sum of the batters of the gandi and the bisama should be 4 an., on each side.
- e. According to another version, the batter of the gandi should be 3 an. and that of the bisama $2^{1/2}$ an.
- LXXVI. Set-back of the gandi from the edge of the bara
 - (क) गण्डि पछ होइब वाङ्कु दुइ पा ।) (१२१,१४३ पृः) बाङ्कु गण्डि पक्ष होइब द्विपा ए प्रमाणे गढ़ाइब विसिक्तमा (१०० पृः) दुइ पा वाङ्कु रेख छाड़ि वसिब (३४-६ पृः)
- 76. The gandi should be set back $^{1}/_{2}$ an. from the $b\bar{a}_{f}a$.

LXXVII. Deities presiding over the ten bhumis

- (ख) दसमे देव आलम्ब १० नवमे त्राक तथा। अष्टमे चण्डिका भवेत। सप्तमे भृद्रायणिस्तथा १। सद्भे भृद्रगणिका। पश्चमे भृद्रायणि। चतुर्थे राक्षसि चैव। त्रयमूमि मृर्तिका भवेत।१। (२८ एः)
- 77. in the eighth, Chandikā; in the seventh, Rudrāyaņi; in the sixth, Rudragaņikā; in the fifth, Rudrāyaņi; in the fourth, Rākshasi; in the third, Murtikā.

LXXVIII. Meaning of the term "Rekhagunaghafa"

In the following chapter, it will be observed that in the specification given for each temple, a certain measurement is referred to as rekhagunāghāfa. The rekhagunāghāfa is the sum, in āngulas, of the set-back of the gandi from the baranda, the batter of the gandi and that of the bisama. The following passage in (4) explains the matter clearly.

(च) (मन्दर भाग २६ वरण्ड पसु पक्ष दुइ पा ॥)
रथक ७ प्रजमा कटाइव २॥।
सिखर १६) विस(म) कटाइव १
रेखगुणाघाठ ४ गाए चारि अङ्गुळ ४ (२५ ए:)

LXXIX. Meaning of the term "bhumi"

With reference to Rekha temples, we shall often come across such statements as "the Mandara consists of 20 bhumis". In such cases, the pista, pābhāga; tala jāngha, bāndhanā, upar jāngha, baranda, bisama, beki, amlā and khapuri are also counted as so many bhumis. In the present instance these altogether constitute 10 bhumis; so that there remain 10 more for the gandi itself. Similarly, if the total number of bhumis be given as 15, it should be taken to mean that the gandi of that temple consists of 5 bhumis only.

LXXX. The Mastaka: height of different elements

(क) वेक उठ्च दुई सांगुल २ त्रिपाटि उठ्च सांगुले सांगुले दुई सांगुल उद्य ॥ गाए चारि सांगुल वेक ॥ … अला उठ्च चारि सांगुल पा ॥ ॥ कपुरि उठ्च चारि सांगुल ॥ (१२४ पृ:)

वेक तिनि ३ आंगुल त्रिपाटी १ आंगुल अला पाश्व आंगुल ५ कपुरि ४ आंगुल (१५३ प्रः)

(ख) वेक त्रिभागचैव ३। भागेन त्रिवटीस्तथा।१। अला वेद भा ४ गेन। कपुरि मुहाण्टि मेक भा १ गकं। कपुरि त्रिभागरचैव ३ मारेणी भा ३। (२८ प्टः)

नेत्र आगुङ गङका ।३। त्रिपाटी आङ्गुङे चैव । अमलाण चतृ आङ्गुङ ।४। …कपुरि स्थापनास्तथा । मुख वा आङ्गुङ पादेन । त्रि आगुङ च । पासानि । (६८ एः) (If the gathha be 32 an. square then) वेक ६ आंगुछ। त्रीपाटी आ २ अला बहल आ ८।।। किए कपुरि मुह्ण्टा वहल आ २।।। करि वहल पाश्व पा १।· '''कपुरि मुह्ण्टि वहल आंर्रुगुल।''(१०० प्रः)

(छ) वेक उठच तिनि आगुछ। तिपाटि आगुछे पए ११ य। वेक उठच चारि आगुछ ४।…। अछा उभ्ब चारि आगुछ ४ छ।…सलाकु कपुरि मुहाटी ति ३ उभ्ब अगु १ छे। कपुरि उभ्बः…(गाए) ४ आगुछ (८ पृः)

वेक चारि अला चारि कपुरि चारि "(६१ पृ:)

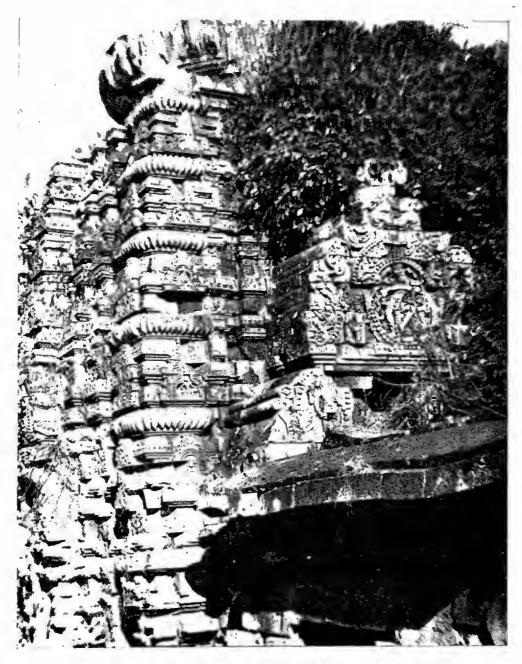
वेक उश्व तिनि आङ्गुल ३। त्रिपाटि उश्व आङ्गुले १। वेकि उश्व त्रिपटि मिशाइ चारि आङ्गुल ४। अला उश्व चारि आङ्गुल ४। अशुरि उश्व चारि स्रोगुल चार। (१२०-१ प्टः)

LXXXI. Amount of their set-back or projection

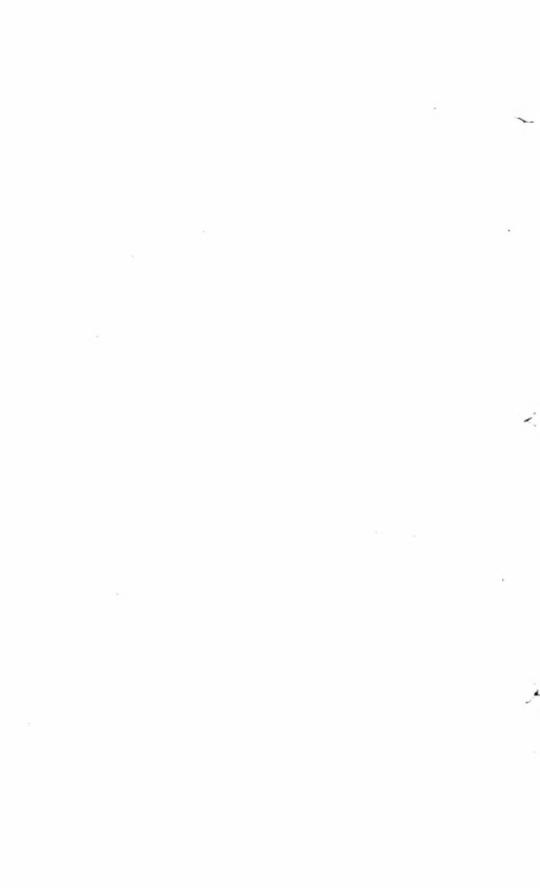
- (क) विसमकु वेक पछ होइव चारि आगुछ ४।। । । । । जिपाटी आगुछे छेखाए मेलाण दुइ आगुछ।। । । (अँछार) मेलाण पाश्व आगुछ ६।। । अलाकु कपुरि मुहुण्टा पछ होइव देड़ आगुछ कपुरि मरिव तिनि आगुछ। । । । कपुरि मारेणिकि कछसपाद पछ होइ वसिव पाश्व आगुछ दुइ पा ६।। । (१२४-६ पृः)
 - (ख) कपुरिः मारिव ३ (२४ पृः) वेक पछ रहिव ४ चारि आगु लेखा द आठ आगु (२१४ पृः)
- (छ) विसमकु वेक ण्छ होइ वसीव गु ४।।) लः आअला मेलाण गु३ ल।ः कपूरि मारेणी ४ः कलस पाद समच उरस गु२ छ। (८-१ पृः)

विसमकु वेक पछ चारि आङ्कुछ। "अँअठा मेळाण त्रिपाटि धारकु तिनि भागुछ पाये ३)) वेक मूळम् त्रिपाटि सहिते अँठा मेळाण चारि आंगुल पाये ४। ""कपुरि मुहण्टा मलाकु पछ आंगुले १। "कपुरि मारेणी ४ आङ्कुछ ४। (१२०-१ प्रः)

80 and 81. In a temple having a garbha 16 an. square, each of the beki, kalasa and $aml\bar{a}$ should be 4 an. high,



Projection on frontal rāhā paga Mārkaṇḍyeśwara Temple, Bhubaneśwar



In the beki, there may be one or two fripāfis, each of which should be 1 $\overline{a}n$. in height. The amlā should be 4 $\overline{a}n$. (but according to other versions, it may be $4^{1}/4$ or even 5 $\overline{a}n$.). The muhānfi of the khapuri should be 1 $\overline{a}n$. and the khapuri itself 3 $\overline{a}n$. high.

The beki should be set back 4 $\overline{a}n$. from the edge of the bisama. The projection of each tripāți should be 1 $\overline{a}n$. The projection of the amlā from the base of the beki should be 4, or according to another version 5 $\overline{a}n$. The muhānți of the khapuri should start from a point 1 or $1^{1/2}$ $\overline{a}n$. behind the top of the amlā. The batter of the khapuri should be 4 or 3 $\overline{a}n$. From the top-end of the khapuri, the pāda of the kalasa should be set back $5^{1/2}$ $\overline{a}n$.

LXXXII. The Kalasa

- (क) कलस्पाद उश्व दुइ झांगुल २ ।६। पाद समच उरस चारि आंगुल ४ कलसदमा उश्व दुइ झाङ्गुल पाए २।)। डोरि दुइ पा ॥)। चाङ्गड़ा दुइ आङ्गुल पाए २।)। घड़ि झांगुले १।। गाए कलस आंगुल ८ चक्र पाश्व आंगुल ६। (१२६ पः)
- (ख) कलस खुरा याणिमा। खुरा नेत्र आंगुल चैव ३। कलस वशुभागक ८ चक्र भा ४ गेन। (२८ पृ:)

खुर उर्द आङ्कुछ दुय।२। दमा दय आङ्कुछे च।२। डोरिकमेक पाद च।१। चाङ्कड़ा दुय आङ्कुछे च। ए मध्ये कण्टिका पादेन। चाङ्कड़ा दुय पादेन।२। घटीका आङ्कछे दुय।२।

(देउलर गर्भ ३२ आ होइले) खुरा मोट करिव आं ८ गुल । खुरा वहल हेव आं ४ गुल । डोरि वहल आ १॥) काठी वहल आंगुलरे पा ॥ चांगुड़ी वहल भा १॥) चांगड़ पछ होई वसिव। घड़ी भांगुलरे दुई पा॥) घड़ी बहल चारि भांगुल ४ गाए पदकु कलसु उभा भां १८ गुल। (१०० प्रः)

(छ) कलसपाद समचउरस गु ६ छ। कलसापाद उश्व दुइ आगु २ल मुचुलि उश्व पाए। कलस उश्व आठ आगुल ⊏। चक्र ४ आगुल (१ प्रः)

कलस खुरा ३ कलस बाठ ८ (६१ प्रः)

कलसपाद समच उरस तेषटि सुत ६३। कलसपाद उच्च दुइ आङ्गुल २। पाद मुहाण्ट आङ्गुले १। पाद मारेणि आङ्गुले १। मुंचुलि उच्च पाये। कलस उच्च बाठ आङ्गुल। एथिरे येते गोल यिव घड़ि उच्च २ आङ्गुल २। तँहि उपरे चक्र उच्च पाञ्च आंगुल १। एथिरे येते गोल यिव ध्वजा ओओसार पाञ्च आङ्गुल १। ध्वजा लम्ब पन्दर आंगुल ११। (१२१ पृ:)

- 82. According to one opinion, the pada of the kalasa is included in the height given for the kalasa; while according to another, it should be treated as an independent element.
- a. In the opinion of the first school, the $p\bar{a}da$ of the kalasa should be $2 \, \bar{a}n$, the damā $2^{1/4}$ or 2, the dori 1/2, $1 \, \text{or}^{1/2}$, the chāngarā $2^{1/4}$ or 2, the kānfi 1 and the ghari $1 \, \bar{a}n$. in height. The kalasa-pāda should be $4 \, \bar{a}n$. $\times 4 \, \bar{a}n$.
- b. According to the other school, the kalasa- $p\bar{a}da$ should be 3, the kalasa 8 and the chakra (in the case of a Vishnu temple) 5. There should also be a muchuli between the kalasa and its $p\bar{a}da$, which should be $^{1}/_{4}$ $\bar{a}n$. in height. If the kalasa- $p\bar{a}da$ be 2, its muhanfi should be 1 and the batter 1 $\bar{a}n$. It should be square, with sides equal to $3^{15}/_{16}$ or 6 $\bar{a}n$. in length.

On the kalasa, which is 8 an. in height, there may also be placed a ghari, 2 an. high. The flag at the top of the temple should be 5 an. wide and 15 an. long.

XIV. The Rekha Temple: Certain details of construction

LXXXIII. Thickness of the walls

With reference to Rekha temples of the panchanga type, it has been said in the silpasāstras that the length from kanika to kanika on the outside should be twice the length of the garbha.

(क) मधारकु पोड़ आङ्गुल मधार वाड़ १६ आङ्गुल ।। (३६ प्र:) बाड़ वहल सरि (१०४ प्र:)

महावडिम भाग प्रभ काठि **आङ्गु**छे १६ ॥ दु**इ वाड़ वहल सोल १**६ (१०७ पृः गहड़भाग प्रभ काण्ठी आङ्गुले १६ '''वाड सरि वहल करिव ॥ (११७ पू.

रत्नसार भाग प्रम काण्ठी आङ्गुल आ १६॥ वाड वहल पोल आ १६ (१२० प्रः)

भीवछखण्डसाळ प्रभ १६'''वाड सरि वहल करिव ॥ (१४० पृ:)

(छ) देवल गर्भ काठिए आश्चल १ ल । ''वड़ काठिये आगुले मोट १ (१० प्रः) हाते गर्भकु ''हात वाड़ा १ (१२२ प्रः)

न हात गर्भभाग वाड़ न हाथ ६ (३६ प्टः)

बाड प्रति द्रीघ एगार हातकु का ११ (८८ प्रः)

83. From the centre (of the garbha) to the outside of the bara is 16 an. In the Maha Barabhi, Garura, Ratnasara and Sribachha-khandasala, the length the garbha being 16 an., the two walls should also be 16 an.

If the garbha be 1 cubit, the two walls should together be 1 cubit. (The same is true of temples having 9 cubits or 11 cubits as the length of the garbha. As a matter

of fact, it is a general rule applicable to all panchanga. Rekha temples, except in certain specified cases. Two such exceptions are noted below.)

ELXXXIV. Two exceptions to the above rule

(क) युषभ भाग देउछ काठि आङ्कुछे १६ "किनक बाड बहल होइब ६ आङ्कुछ ६॥ (१३८ प्रः)

विवान भाग प्रह कोठि बांगुल १६ "वाड़ं वहल छ आ ६ करिब () श्री ।। (१३९ प्रः)

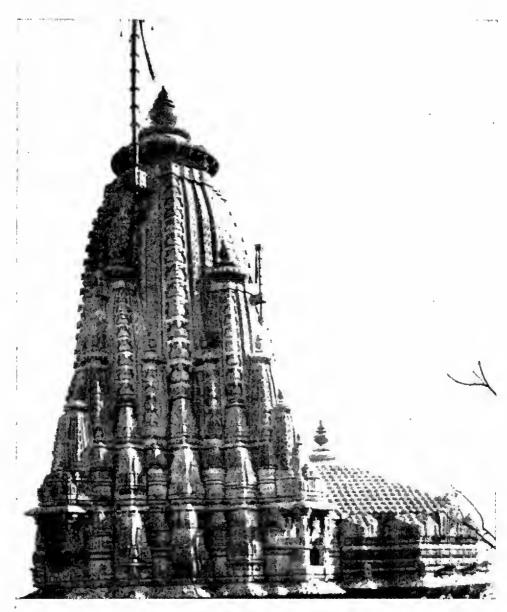
84. In the Brishava temple, the garbha being 1 kāthi or 16 ān. square, the wall should be 6 ān. thick.

In the Bibana, the garbha being 1 kathi or 16 an. square the wall should be made 6 an. thick.

LXXXV. Construction of the interior

It will be seen from the accompanying plate, which is that of a ruined Rekha temple at Telkupi in Manbhum, that after the tower has risen to a certain height, a horizontal course of stones is laid across the walls to form a roof over the sanctuary or garbha. The temple is of the tri-anga type and has only 5 bhumis in the gandi, with a bisama at the top. A similar course of stones has also been laid immediately after the third bhumi, thus forming another chamber above the garbha. According to the silpins, the lower course of stones is called garbha-muda, while the upper one is called rafna-muda.

From the structural point of view, these horizontal courses serve a very useful purpose, functioning as tie-plates between the otherwise insecure sides of the Rekha temple.



Jagadīs Temple, Udaipur, Rajputana cf. The Kehetrabhüşana Temple



LXXXVI. The corbelled arch above the lintel

It is interesting to note that the architects of Orissa resorted to the method of building a corbelled arch above the lintel, on the inside of the door, in order to reduce the weight to be supported by the lintel. According to the silpins of Lalitgiri in Cuttack, this particular arch is called the gamā; but the term seems to have been used in a different sense in the silpasāstras. An illustration of the arch is given from a ruined temple situated in the neighbourhood of the Satrughneswar temple in Bhubaneswar.

In Orissa, the corbelled arch is screened from outside view by a continuation of the ornamental face-stone; but in certain temples in Manbhum, built both of stone and of brick, these arches are not so covered up and can be seen from outside. In the latter, the lintel has actually been dispensed with.

LXXXVII. The Paga and Dhara

The paga has already been defined as a segment produced on the outer face of a temple, if part of the face is subjected to projection. All pagas, except the kanika at the corner, may have edges carved upon them, these being technically known as dhāra. Each paga has a specified name in the silpasāstras. There are two systems of nomenclature; one of which has now fallen out of use, while the other is employed by silpins to the present day.

The central paga is known as rāhā according to one system and as go-ratha or madhya-ratha according to the other. Both systems of nomenclature are given below in tabular form.

Triratha Rāhā, Kanika.

Pancharatha Raha, Anuratha, Kanika.

Saptaratha Rāhā, Anurāhā, Anuratha, Kanika. Nabaratha Rāhā, Anurāhā, Anuratha, Pariratha,

Kanika.

Triratha Goratha or Madhyaratha, Kanyasa.

Pancharatha Goratha, Anuratha, Kanyasa.

Saptaratha Goratha, Uparatha, Anuratha, Kanyāsa. Nabaratha Goratha, Uparatha, Anuratha, Pari-

ratha, Kanyasa.

The second series has been used in connection with mutilated descriptions of the temples in Sanskrit verse; so that this is evidently the one which was formerly in vogue.

LXXXVIII. A note on the subsequent measurements

In course of the following chapter, we shall come across certain usages peculiar to the silpasāstras. Thus in the nabaratha Kshetra-bhusana temple (p. 132), it has been that it should consist of 22 $bh\bar{a}gas$ or divisions. In the accompanying drawing, we find, two sets of figures beside the pagas. Of these, the figures inside represent the relative proportion of the pagas. Thus the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ is given as $2^{1/2}$, the anurāhā as 2, the anuratha as $1^{1/2}$, the pariratha as 2 and the kanika as 3. These altogether make 11; twice that is 22, the number of $bh\bar{a}gas$ ascribed to the temple. When building the temple, therefore, we should measure the outside length from kanika to kanika, divide it into 22 parts and assign to each paga, the required number of parts.

The figures given above the pagas in the same drawing, which is that of half the ground-plan, indicate, in angulas,

the amount of projection of each paga from the one immediately behind it. Thus, in the present instance, the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ projects $1^{1/2}$ $\bar{a}n$. from the $anur\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, which projects $1\,\bar{a}n$. from the anuratha, which projects $1/2\,\bar{a}n$. from the pariratha, which finally projects $1/4\,\bar{a}n$. from the pariratha, which finally projects $1/4\,\bar{a}n$. from the pariratha, which finally projects $1/4\,\bar{a}n$.

LXXXIX. A note on the distribution of sikharas

In many pancharatha temples in Orissa, we find three sikharas in each anuratha paga, and one sikhara of considerable size just above the junction of the Rekha and the Bhadra, set upon the face of the rāhā paga. This makes a total of 24 and 1 sikharas. In such temples, the number of sikharas is given in the silpasāstras as 24, so that the one at the junction is generally left out of account.

In the succeeding specifications, the number of sikharas which should adorn each particular temple is frequently given; but as their distribution has not always been indicated, it has not been possible to arrive at a satisfactory reconstruction of all the temples described herein. The meaning of the terms pusangkara or pungsakara and kufa, which have been used in this connection, are also obscure.

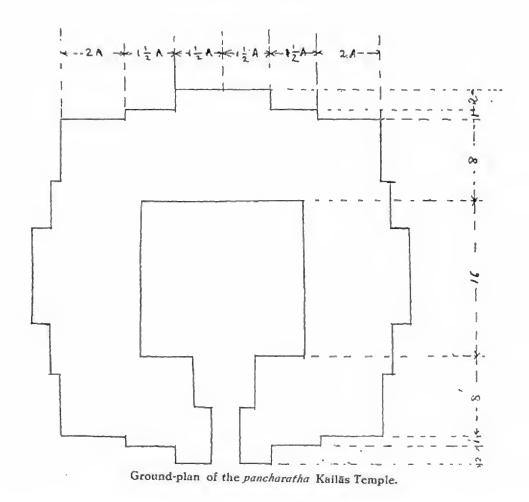
XV. The Rekha temple:

Specifications of different examples

XC. The thirty-six examples

- (ख) छतीस प्रसाद नाम। महामेश्नमन्दरे चैव। फैलासभद्रकोप्यसी। दिविदान केसिर चैव। श्रीवलनन्दीवर्धनं। गतकुट शुवर्णकुटस्य। दपुसिलं (पद्मसिलं ?) क्रितिदुसणं। रक्षशुंन्दर वीहर्ष्ट्रन्द्रे। छत्रीसभूसण सदीकं।२। सर्वाङ्गेशुन्दरे चैव। मेदनीवीजए तथा। शीतश्च नीचसामेवत। वतव मूलश्ची श्रीवछ। हंसद्रोवोदान्यश्चाता। गञ्चड्लघुविमानकं। अष्ठश्चीपद्मकार। क्रूपतञ्च ल्यालए।१। कैलास नामना जन्त्रं। रक्षसार नघुसेक। माध्वी नागरी चैव। कोसोली वो विराटो तथा।१। प्रदक्षत्रि समाख्याता। वसन्त शुरालयः।६। छतीस श्रोकः। (२०-२ प्रः)
- 90. Names of the thirty-six temples—Mahā Meru, Mandara, Kailāsa, Bhadra, Dibidāna, Kesari, Srivatsa, Nandivardhana, Chitrakuṭa, Subarnakuṭa, Padmasila (?), Kritidushana, Ratnasundara, Bihasṭa-indra, Kshetra-bhusana (?), Sarbāngasundara, Sritaru, Nichasā, Mulasri, Hangsa, Dribidāna, Garuṭa, Laghubimāna, Astasri, Padmakāra, Kalpataru, Ratnasāra, Laghuseka, Mādhabi, Nāgari, Kosoli, Birāṭi, Basanta and Surālaya.

It is interesting to note that some of the names have a geographical significance. Thus Kosoli and Birāţi are evidently connected with the countries of Kosala and Virāţ; while Nāgari probably refers to Nagara, which is supposed by some scholars to mean Pataliputra, the chief city of the Magadha Empire.

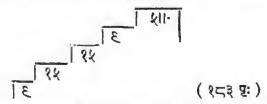


Although the number of temples has been given here as thirty-six, we shall find that the number of temples actually described in the *silpasāstras* far exceeds the specified number.

Nabaratha temples

1. Astasri:

- (क) अष्टश्रीभाग १० रथक ६ भूमि २० सिखर ६४ पुंसकर २५६ छुटवार रेखगुणा २ खुरपिष्ट (१०७ ए:)
 - (छ) अटश्री भाग ११ रथक ६ सिखर नास्ति



The Astasri consists of 10 bhagas, 9 rathakas, 20 bhumis, the rekhagunaghafa is 2 an., the number of pusangkara 256 kufabara. (It should be set upon the) Khura pisfa.

According to another version, the numbers of *bhagas* should be 11, and the temple should be without any sikharas.

Two figures are given; in one, the ratio of the rathakas is shown as 16-5-8-5-16, in another as $5^{1/2}$ -9-15-15-9. But these do not agree with the given number of divisions or $bh\bar{a}gas$ of the temple.

2. Bahantisara:

(ग) बहन्तिसर भाग ५६ रथक ६ सिखर च ६४ भूमिरे मुण्डि १६० १० (रथक) १०-८-६-४-४ (मेळाण) २-१॥०-१-॥० रेखगुणाघाठ १३ (६० प्टः) The number of $bh\bar{a}gas$ in the Bahantisara is 56, rathakas 9, sikharas 65 (cha probably stands for chausathi, 64; the additional one being the sikhara placed in the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$). The total number of mundis in the bhumis is 160.

In the accompanying illustration of the ground-plan, the proportion of the rathakas is given as 10-8-6-4-4; their projection being $2-1^{1}/_{2}-1-^{1}/_{2}$ an. The rekhagunaghafa is given as 13, which is doubtful.

- 3. Bahargamasara (this may be a corruption of the preceding name):
- (ख) वहर्गमसर भा ५६ रथक भा ६ सिखर भा ६४ भूमिरे मुण्डि १०० गण्डि भूईभाग १० (रथक) १०-५-५-४-४ (मेळाण) २-१-॥०-।० (१८३ प्रः)

In the Bahargamasara, the number of bhagas is 56, withakas 9, sikharas 64, and the number of bhumis in the gandi is 10. In the ground-plan, the rathakas have been shown in the ratio of 10-5-5-4-4, with the following projections, $2-1-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{4}$ an.

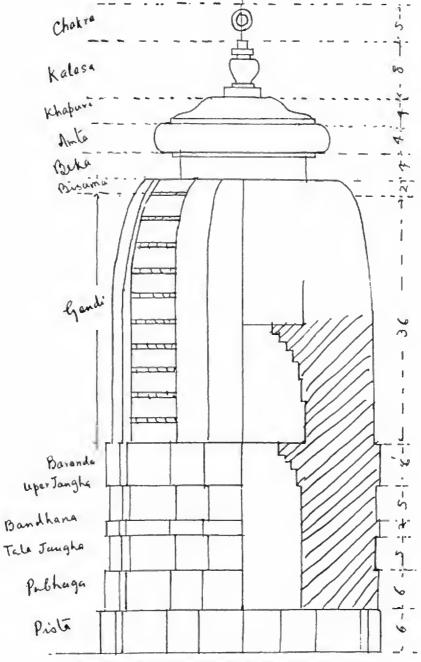
4. Barabhi:

(ख) बड़भी भा २८ रथक भा ६ सिखर नास्ति रेखागुणिघाट ४ (रथक) १०-५-८-४-४ (१८४ प्रः)

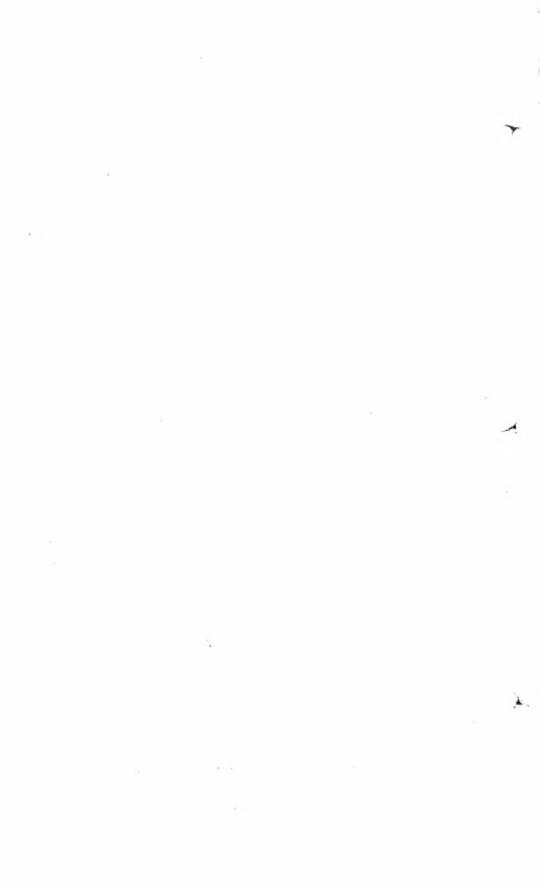
The number of bhagas in the Barabhi is 28, rathakas 9; there should be no sikharas. The rekhagunaghafa is 4 an. In the plan, the rathakas have been shown in the ratio of 10-5-8-4-4.

5. BIHARASARA:

(क) बिहरयसर भाग ६४ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ अनुरथे चारि सिखर नेखाए ३२ कनिकरे तिनि सिखर छेखाए २४ राहारे दुई सिखर छेखाए ८ गाए चडपिठ सि



Elevation of the pancharatha Kailasa Temple, Puri



६४। कुम्भिपष्ट रेखघाट २ विह्ग्यसर भाग समापत। (रथक) ८-३-६-३-१२ (मेळाण) २-१-॥०-॥० (१६० पृ:)

विद्रासर भाग ६४ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० क्रम्भिष्ट रेखागुणाघाट २ (रथक) = ३-६-३-१२ (मेळाण) २-१-॥०-।० (१४७ प्रः)

The Biharāsara consists of 64 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas, 20 bhumis, and is set upon the Kumbha pisṭa. Its rekhagunāghāṭa is 2 ān. The ratio of the rathakas is 8-3-6-3-12 and the projections are 2-1-3/4-1/2 or 2-1-1/2-1/4 ān.

In the anuratha, there should be 32 sikharas, at the rate of 4 in each; in the kanika, there should be 24 at the rate of 3 in each; in the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, there should be 8 at the rate of 2 in each; thus making the total number of sikharas 64.

6. Biswakarma:

(ख) चतुरस्ते तृतीयेते। इन्द्रभय विवर्ज्ञिते। वतीस भाग आसन। नकरथेक भासीता। कनिक कनिक भागो १ वतिस अंस कारयेत्। ३२। कैन्यास नेत्रभागेन। ३। अनुरथो नेत्र भागेन। २। परिरथ वाणसते। ४। उपरस्थ भाग अर्द्धेक्षं। १।। । मध्यरथ महअंन्यसनं। ६। उपरित मुनीएत। वदन्ति सप्तमुनी। विस्वकर्मा प्रसाद। (६४ पृः)

The $\bar{a}sana$ or ground-plan should consist of 32 bhägas. From kanika to kanika, (the length) should be divided into 32 parts. The kanyāsa should be 3; the anuratha 3, the pariratha 5, the uparatha $1^{1/2}$, the madhyaratha 9. (Here the total length of the $t\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ paga is given, instead of that of its half as in the previous examples.)

7. CHITRAKUTA:

(क) चित्रकुट भाग १६ स्थक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० रेखगुणा २ (१४८ प्रः) चित्रकुट भाग १६ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० रेखवाट २ कनिकरे सिखर वसित्र ३२ चारि सिखर छेखाए ३२ अनुरथे तिनि सिखर छेखाए चित्रसि सिखर २४ राहारे दुइ सिखर छेखाए आठ सिखर ८ (१५६-६० प्रः)

The Chitrakuṭa should consist of $19\ bh\bar{a}gas$, $9\ rathakas$, $20\ bhumis$. It should have $64\ sikharas$ and its $rekhagun\bar{a}gh\bar{a}ṭa$ should be $2\ \bar{a}n$. In the $kanika\ paga$, there should be $32\ sikharas$, at the rate of 4 in each. In the anuratha, there should be 24, at the rate of 3 in each; while in the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ there should be 8, at the rate of 2 in each (half).

8. Drabibana:

- (ख) द्रबीवान भा ३२ रथक भा ६ सिखर २४ रेख उआघाट ३ (रथक) ४॥०-१॥०-४-२-३ (१८१ प्रः)
- (ग) प्रविचान ३२ रथक ६ सिखर २४ रेखडआघाट ३ (रथक) ४॥०-१॥०-४-६-३ (मेळाण) २-१-॥०-।० (१) (६४,१८५ प्रः)

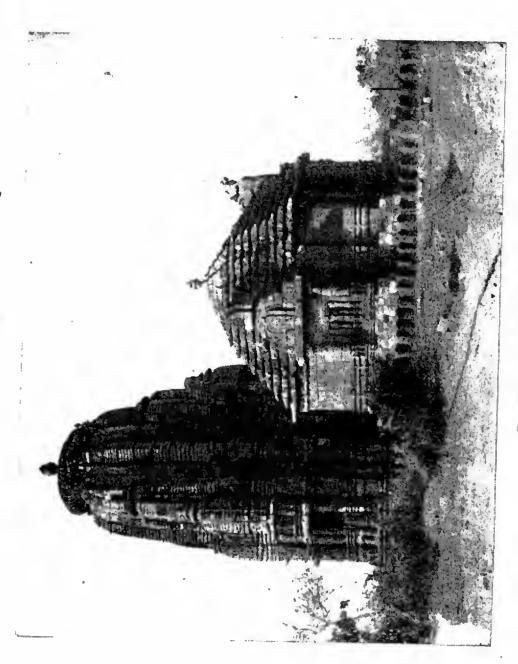
The Drabibana consists of 32 bhagas, 9 rathakas, 24 sikharas. Its rekhagunaghafa is 3 an. The pagas should be in the ratio of $4^{1/2}-1^{1/2}-5-6-3$, their projection being $2-1-^{1/2}-^{1/4}$ (?) an.

8. GARURA:

(क) गरुड़ भाग ३६ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० रेखगुणाघाठ ३ पद्म-पिष्ट (रथक) ६-१॥०-६-१॥०-६ मेलाण ॥०-॥०-×-॥० (११२ प्रः)

गरुड़ भाग ३६ स्थक न ६ शिखर चडसिठ ६४ भूमिए २० रेख्गुणाघाठ अढ़ाइ आंगुल २॥० (१३३ एः)

गरुड़ भाग ३६ रथक न ६ सिखर चड २४ (६४ १) भूमि २० रेखगुणाघाट २॥- (पद्म) पिष्ट ॥ राहाजाक भाग १० दुइ अनुराहाजाक भाग ३ दुइ अनुरथजाक भाग १० दुइ परिरथजाक भाग ३ दुइ कणिकजाक भाग १० अनुरथरे तिनि सिखर





छेखाए चिविस २४ छितिसि कणरे सिखर। छितिसि सिखर ३६ चारि राहा मध्यरे चारि सिखर ४ गाए सिखर चडसिठ ६४ गरुड़ भाग समापत (रथक) ४-१॥०-४-१॥०-५ (मेळाण) ×-१-१-॥० (१७०-१ पृः)

(रथक) ६-१॥०-६-१॥०-६ (मेळाण) १॥०-१-॥०-॥० गरुड़ भाग ३२ रथक न ६ सिखर चउसिंठ ६४। भूमि कोड़िए २० रेखगुणाघाठ ३ पद्मिषष्ठ राहा-जाक भाग १० दुइ अनुराहा भाग ३ दुइ अनुराध भाग १० दुइ परिरथ भाग ३ दुइ कनिक भाग १० सिखर जिह वसिब जानिमा कनिकरे मुण्डि पा ६ आठ पासकु मुण्डी चारिसि ४० अनुरथरे सिखर ३ आठ पासकु चिवसि २४ गाए सिखर मुण्डि ६४ (१७४-६ प्रः)

The Garura consists of 36 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas, 20 bhumis. It is set upon the Padma pista and its rekhagunāghāfa is 3 or $2^{1/2}$ In.

The rathakas are in the ratio of $5-1^{1}/_{2}-5-1^{1}/_{2}-5$, the projections being $3/_{4}-3/_{4}-x-1/_{2}$ or $x-1-1-1/_{2}$ or $1^{1}/_{2}-1-3/_{4}-1/_{2}$ an.

At the corners, there should be 36 sikharas. In the anuratha, there should be 24, at the rate of 8 in each, and in the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ there should be 4; thus making a total of 64 sikharas.

9. INDRA:

- (ख) ईंन्द्र भा २० रथक भां ह सिखर भा २४ रेखगुणिघाट भा २॥० (रथक) ३-१॥०-१॥-२-२ (मेलाण) १-॥० -॥०-४ (१८३ पूः)
- (छ) इस्रहाग भाग २० स्थक ६ सिखर २४ रेखगुणाघट ० २॥· (६२ पृः) (रथक) ३-१॥०-२-२ (मेलाण) २-॥०-॥०-॥० (वा २-२-॥०-×)

The Indra consists of 20 bhagas, 9 rathakas, 24 sikharas. Its rekhagunaghafa is 21/2 an. The ratio of

the rathakas is $3-1^1/2-1^1/2-2-2$ and their projections $2^{-1}/2^{-1}/2-1/2$ or $2-2^{-1}/2-x$. an.

10. Kailasa:

(क) कैलास भाग ३६ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० रेखगुणाघाठ ३ कुम्भ-पिछ (रथक) ४-३-४-३-४ (११६,१७५ पृः)

कैंडास भाग ३६ रथक न ६ सिखर चडसिंठ ६४ भूमि कोडिए २० रेखगुणा-घाट ३ कुम्मिपछ—(रथक) ४-३-४-३-४ (मेटाण) २-१॥०-१-॥- राहा-जाक भाग ८ दुइ अनुराहाजाक भाग ६ दुइ अनुरथजाक भाग ८ दुइ परिरथजाक भाग ६ दुइ कणिकजाक भाग ८ जिंदि सिखर विद्य ताहा जानिमा॥ तिनि सिखर अनुरथरे बसइ आठ पासकु सिखर २४ किनक पासे चारि सिखर ४ छेखाए आठ पासकु बितसि ३२ दुइ सिखर राहाके २ चारि राहारे सिखर ८ गाए चडसिंठ सिखर ६४ कैंटास भाग समापत (रथक) ४-१॥०-४-१॥०-५ (मेटाण) २ (१) १॥०-१-॥० (१७१,१७४ ए:)

(रथक) ४-३-४-३-४ रेंखगुणा २ पद्मपिष्ट (१११ एः)

The Kailasa consists of 36 bhagas, 9 rathakas, 64 stkharas, 20 bhumis, and is set upon the Kumbha pista. The rekhagunaghata is 3 an. The ratio of the rathakas is 4-3-4-3-4 and the projections, $2 \cdot 1^{1/2}-1^{-3/4}$ an. According to another version, the ratio of the rathakas is $5-1^{1/2}-1^{-1/2}-5$.

There should be three sikharas in each anuratha making a total of 24. Beside the kanika, there should be 32, at the rate of 4 in each. In the rāhā, there should be 8; thus making the total number of sikharas 64.

(कं) कैंडास भाग १०४॥ स्थक ६॥ शिखर ६४॥ भूमि २०॥ रेख-आघाटगुणाघाट २॥०। एइाकु भद्रपीठ॥ (३८ प्रः)

भद्रपष्ट कैंडास भाग १०४॥ सिखर चडसिंठ ६४ रथक ६ भूमि कोड़ि २० रेखगुणाघाट २ (रथक) १२-१०-२६-१०-४ (२४ १) (मेडाण) २-१-॥०-॥० कनिकरे विह्न सिखर २४ अनुरथरे विस्ति २४ राहा काले सिखरे छेखाए आठ सिखर। राहा मध्यरे चारि सिखर बसइ वरण्डी अधरु सिखर बहुइ। (१४९ पृ:)

कैंडास भाग १४८ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ रेखगुणा २॥० भूमि २० (रथक) १२-१०-२५-१०-३५ (मेंडाण) २-१-॥०-।० (१४८ प्रः)

The Kailāsa consists of 104 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas, 20 bhumis, and is set upon the Bhadra pista. The rekhagunāghāṭa is $2^{1/2}$ or 2 ān. The ratio of the rathakas is 12-10-25-10-35 or 12-10-25-10-4 (24?). Their projections are $2-1-^{1/2}-^{1/4}$ or $2-1-^{3/4}-^{1/2}$ ān.

It shall bear 24 sikharas in the kanika, 24 in the anuratha, 8 at the sides of the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, 4 in the middle of the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$. The last 4 should start from the middle of the baranda (i. e. from a point below the commencement of the gandi.)

There is another incomplete specification for the Kailāsa, as given below.

(ख) अथ कैंडास भाग ४६ स्थक भाग ६ सिखर भाग ४० रेख ड घाठ भाग ३॥० (७८ प्रः)

Now, the Kailāsa consists of 49 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 40 sikharas, and its rekhagunāghāļa is $3^{1/2}$ ān.

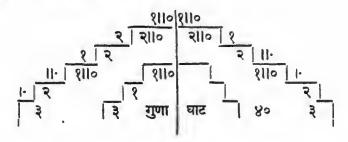
कैंडास भाग ४८। कैंडास भाग अष्टिदुध्विसति। कोणे कोणे वर्षकारयेत। कैंडास वसुभागेन। अनुस्य तद्धं ।४। परिस्य नेत्र आसन ।३। उपस्स्थो वाणभागेन ।६। कुटकि चुळ खिद्दन्ति। मध्ये स्थ वाणद्वयं ।६। कैंडासभाग स्थापन। (६२ प्टः)

The Kailasa consists of 48 bhagas.....the kanyasa is equal to 8, the anuratha half of that, the pariratha equal

to 3, the uparatha 5.....the madhyaratha 19 (This however makes the total 50 instead of 48).

11. KSHETRABHUSANA:

(छ) क्षन्तभूसण भाग २२ रथक सिखर ३२ कुम्भ कनिक कणरे दस भाग १० भूँ ६ १० चारि कणे ४० रथक ६



The Kshetrabhusana consists of 22 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 32 sikharas. At the corner of the kanika, there should be kumbhās. In ten bhumis, therefore, there should altogether be 40 kumbhas.

From the accompanying figure we find that the proportion of the rathakas should be $2^{1/2}-2-1^{1/2}-2-3$ and their projections $1^{1/2}-1-1/2-1/4$ an.

This temple presents a very interesting feature. It will be noticed from the ground-plan that the side of the garbha has also been indented, instead of being kept plain. Moreover, kumbhas have been set at the corner of each bhumi in the kanika paga. Now, we do not find a single instance of this type in Orissa itself. But the temples of Udaipur, Jaipur (Amber), Ujjain and other places in Western and North-western India have this feature as one of their prevailing characteristics.



Bhadra Temple of the nabaghanță type, Sări deul, Bhubaneswar



12. Maha Meru:

(क) माहामेर भाग शये वार भाग ११२। स्थक ह। ५ कोण होइव छतिरा कोण ३६। शिखर चडपिठ ६४। शिखर वहिव।। कणकुट अनुरथ-कुट राहाकुट अनुराहाकुट।३६। ३६ कुट ३६। ३६ शिखर वहिव। अनुरथरे तिनि शिखर नेखाए वहिव। चारि राहारे चारि शिखर होइव। गिम हाथकु डच होइव ५ हाथ (३४ प्रः)

महामेरु भाग ११२ रथक ६ सिखर १०८ भूमि को २० रेखआघाटगुणाधाट १ (रथक) २४-३-७-६-२५ (मेलाण) २-१-॥०-।० (१४८ पृः)

माहामेर भाग स ११२ रथक न ह सिखर च उसिंठ ई४ भूमि कोड़िए २० रेखघाठ १ पद्मिपष्ठ (रथक) २४-३-७-६-२५ (मेळाण) २-१॥०-१-॥० राहा करिव भाग ४८ दुइ अनुराहा भा ई दुइ अनुराध भा १८ दुइ परिस्थ करिव भाग ५० गाए सएवार भाग ११२। सिखरमान जिंह वसिव ता जानिमा। कनक आठ पासे चारि मुण्डी छेखाए वितिस मुण्डी ३२ अनुरंथ आठ पासे तिनि मुण्डी नेखाए चिबस २४ बाड़ वरण सरिकि सिखर होइब छितिस कोणछ छित्तिसिटी सिखर ३६। राहारे दुइ सिखर नेखाए आठ सिखर ८ छितिसि सिखर छाड़ि गण्डिरे सिखर बसइ च उसिंठ सिखर ई४ (१५७-८ प्रः)

The Mahā Meru consists of 112 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas. The ratio of the pagas is 24-3-7-9-25, and their projections are $2-1-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{4}$ or $2-1\frac{1}{2}-1-\frac{5}{4}$ ān. The rekhagunāghāṭa should be 1 ān.. and the temple should be placed upon the Padma pisṭa.

At the sides of the kanika, there should be 32 sikharas at the rate of 4 sikharas in each (here the term mundi has been used in the sense of sikharas). In the anuratha, there should be 24, at the rate of 3 in each; these should start from the level of the baranda in the $b\bar{a}ra$. In the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, there should be 8 sikharas, at the rate of 2 in each.

माहामेरु भाग १०८ रथफ न सिखर ६४ खजुरिआ कुट छ ३६ गा मुण्डि सिखर १०० (मेळाण) २-१॥--१-× (१७८ पृ:)

(ख) महामेम् ११२ सिखर गण्डीरे बहुळ ४२ गुणाघाठ ४ रथक ६ (रथक) १२-१२-१०-१०-१२ (७४-६ प्र:)

माहामेश्चाभा ११२ स्थक न जा भा ६ सिखर सत भा १०० (रथक) १२-१०-१२-१०-१२ (१८० प्रः)

माहामेऋ भा १-२ सिखर गण्डीरे बहुई ४० उद्माघाठ ४ रथक ६ (८६ प्रः) माहामेऋ रहोकः। प्रथन्या मेऋप्रसादन्या सवश्रंग कारएत (८७ प्रः)

(छ) माहामेश्रृ भाग स ११२ ···सिखर गण्डीरे वहक ४० रेखडब्बाघाठ ४ । स्थक ६ (२७ प्रः)

(रथक) १२-१२-१४-१०-× (मेळाण) १॥०-१-॥०-॥० (३७ प्र:)

माहामेऋ भाग ११२ सिखर गण्डीरे बहुइ ४० रेखखआघाठ ४ रथक ६ (२२४ प्रः)

According to another version, the Mahā Meru consists of 112 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas and 36 khajuriyā kuṭas, making a total of 100 mundis and sikharas. The ratio of the rathakas is 12-12-10-10-12, while the projections are $1^{1/2}-1^{-3/4-1/2}$ ān. The rekhagunāghāṭa is 4 ān. (\ and \) give the number of sikharas as 40.)

13. MANDARA:

(क) सन्दर भाग ६४ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० रेखगुणाघाट २॥० सिंघ-पिष्ठ (रथक) १२-३-५-३-६ (मेळाण) २-१-॥०-।० (१४६ पृः)

मन्दर भाग चडसिंठ सिखर चडसिंठ ६४ भूमि को २० रेखआघाठ गुणाघाठ २ रथक ६ सिंघिषष्ठ ब्याठ कणरे सिखर वसित्र चित्रसि २४ अनुरथे सिखर वसित्र विति सिखर लेखाए चित्रसि २४ अनुराहारे सिखरे लेखाए ब्याठ सिखर ८ राहा सिखरे लेखाए चारि सिखर गाए चडसिंठ ६४॥ (रथक) १२-३-४-३-६ (मेळाण) २-१॥०-१-॥० (१४८ प्रः)

मंन्द्र भाग छयाछिसि ४६। रथक ६। शिखर ६४। भूमि २०। रेख आघाट दुइ दुइ पा २॥०। "प्रथम शिखर उश्व पाश्व भुइकि १५ आङ्कुछ। दुतिय शिखर उश्व चारि भुँइकि १२ आङ्कुछ। तृतिय शिखर उश्व तिनि भुँइकि न आङ्कुछ। गाए ३६ आङ्कुछ। (३५-७ प्रः)

The number of $bh\bar{a}gas$ in the Mandara is 64 and of rathakas 9. In one drawing of the ground-plan, the ratio of the rathakas has been given as 12-3-5-3-6, their projections being $2-1^{-1}/_2-^{1}/_4$ $\bar{a}n$.; while in another, it is 12-3-5-3-4, the projections being $2-1^{1}/_2-1-^{3}/_4$ $\bar{a}n$. The rekhagunāghāṭa is $2^{1}/_2$ $\bar{a}n$. or $2\bar{a}n$. There should be 20 bhumis, i. e. 10 in the ganḍi. The temple should be set upon the Singha pisṭa.

The number of sikharas is 64. At the 8 corners, there should be 24 sikharas; in the anuratha, at the rate of 3, there should be 24; in the anurahā, at the rate of 1, there should be 8; in the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ there should be 4; the total number of sikharas thus being 64.

(In the gandi), the lowermost sikhara, being equal to 5 bhumis in height, should be 15 an. high. The second one, being equal to 4 bhumis, should be 12 an. high. The third sikharas, being equal to 3 bhumis, should be 9 an. high; thus making the total height of the three sikharas equal to 36, which is the same as the height of the gandi.

14. Meru:

(क) मेरुभाग १०८ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ घरसअस १२८ भूमि २० डेर कोड़िए २० रेखगुणाघाठ ३ अनुरथे सिखर ३ आठ पासकु चर्रविसि सिखर २४ चारि राहारे चारि शिखर ४ कनिकरे तिनि सिंखर छेखाए चर्रविसि सिखर २४ अनुराहारे सिखरे छेखाए आठ ८ गाए सिखर ६४ मुण्डि जल्रन्तरे घड़िमुण्डि विसव ४ चारि मुण्डि वितिस जल्रन्तरे सएअठाइसि मुण्डि १२८ पद्मिष्ठि आ १ क्कुल (रथक) ४-५-१-५-१६ (१७६ पृ:)

The Meru consists of 108 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas, 20 bhumis.....The rekhagunāghāfa should be 3 an. The ratio of the rathakas is 4-5-9-5-19. It should be set upon the Padma pista.

In the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, there should be 4 sikharas; one in each anur $\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, making a total of 8; 3 in each kanika, making a total of 24. In the jalantaras, in the $b\bar{a}ra$, there should be placed 128 mundis, at the rate of 4 mundis in each.

15. Nagari:

- (क) नागेरि भाग ५२ रथक ६ सिखर ४० रेखगुणाघाठ ३ (शेष पृष्ठा)
- (ख) नागेरि भा ५२ रथक ६ सिखर भा ४० रेखगुणिघाठ ३ (रथक) ५-५-४-६-६ (मेळाण) २-१॥०-॥०-।≥, ० (२०३ प्रः)
- (छ) नागेरि भाग ५२ स्थक ६ सिखर ४० रेखगुणाघाठ ३ (रथंक) ५-५-४-६-६ (मेळाण) २-१॥०-॥०-।० (६८ पु:)

The Nāgari consists of 52 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 40 sikharas. Its rekhagunāghāṭa is 3 ān. The ratio of the rathakas is 5-5-4-6-6, and their projections are $2-1^{1}/_{2}-3^{3}/_{4}-3^{3}/_{8}$ or $2-1^{1}/_{2}-3^{3}/_{4}-1^{3}/_{4}$ ān.

16. NISARA:

(क) निसड़ भाग ३४ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० रेखगुणा २ खुरिषष्ट (१४६ प्रः)

निसमस भा ३४ रथक न ६ सिखर चउसिठ ६४ भूमि को २० रेखघाट २। सिखर जोह बसिब ताहा जानिमा॥ कनिकरे मुण्डि वसिब ४० अनुरथरे तिनि सिखर छेखाए ८ २४ गाए सिखर ६४ राहाजाक भाग १२ दु**६ अ**नुरा**हाजाक** भाग ६ दु**६ अ**नुरा्यजाक भाग ७ दुइ परिरथजाक चारिभाग ४ दु**६ क**निकजाक चारिभाग ४ दु**६ क**निकजाक चारिभाग ४ राए भाग ३४ खुरपिष्ट (रथक) ६-२॥०-३॥०-२-३ (मेळाण) २-॥०-१॥०-॥०। (१६१ प्रः)

चत्रुस्रो कृतक्षेत्रे प्रसादम्य वेवन्तना। गोरगमेकअर्द्ध उपरथोवाणभागंक। परोधो रूपमोतथा। गोरथ ऋतुभागेन प्रसाद नवरथेन। निसड़भाग समापत।। (१० पृः)

The Nisara consists of 34 bhāgas; 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas, 20 bhumis and is set upon the Khura pisfa. Its rekhagunāghāta is 2 ān. In the kanika, there should be 40 sikharas; in the anuratha 24, at the rate of 3 in each; the total is thus 64. The ratio of rathakas is 6-21/2-31/2-2-3 and their projections are 2-3/4-11/2-3/4 ān.

Or, the goratha should be $1^{1/2}$, the uparatha 5, the paritatha 1, (the goratha 6). Thus ends the specifications of the Nisara temple, which is nabaratha.

17. RATNASARA:

- (क) रत्नसार भाग ३४ रथक न ६ भूमि १४ रेखगुणाघाठ २ सिखर मंस्तिं राहाजाक भाग ६ दुइ अनुराहा ६ दुइ अनुरथं ८ दुइ परिरथं भा ४ दुइ कनिक भाग १० जातिरे वैस रत्नसार भाग समापत सिंघपिष्ट (रथक) ३-३-४-२-४ (मेळाण) २-१॥०-१-॥० (१७२,११७ प्टः)
- (ন্ত) ব্লেলা মান ২৯ থেক ছ লিজৰ ১০ কৈন্তুপালাত ও (ইন্ ১৯ ছঃ)
 The Ratnasāra consists of 34 bhāgas, 9 :rathakas, 15
 bhumis, and it has no sikharas. The ratio of the rathakas
 is 3-3-4-2-5. (But the caste of the temple is wrongly
 given as Vaisya.) The projection of the pagas is
 2-11/2-1-3/4 an. It should be set upon the Singha pista.

According to another version, the Ratnasara consists of 28 bhagas, 9 rathakas and 80 sikharas, the rekhagunaghafa being 4 an.

18. Sarbangasundara:

(क) स्रवांगसुन्दर प्रसाद भाग २८ रथक ६ सिखर चडसिठ ६४ भूमि कोड़िए २० रेखगुणाघाठ २ जिह सिखर विसव ताहा जानिमा। कुटुमानके बहइ छितस सि कणेरे छितस सिख ३६ अनुरथे तिनि सिखर छेखाए २४ चारि राहा चारिसि ४ गाए चडसिठ सिखर ६४ राहाजाक करिब ८ अनुराहा करिब भा १ अनुरथ करिब भाग ४ परिरथ करिब भा १ कनिक करिब चारि भा ४ कुम्भिपष्ट सुन्दरिष्ट (रथक) ४-१-५-१-६ (मेळाण) २-१॥०-॥०-४ (१६१ पृ:)

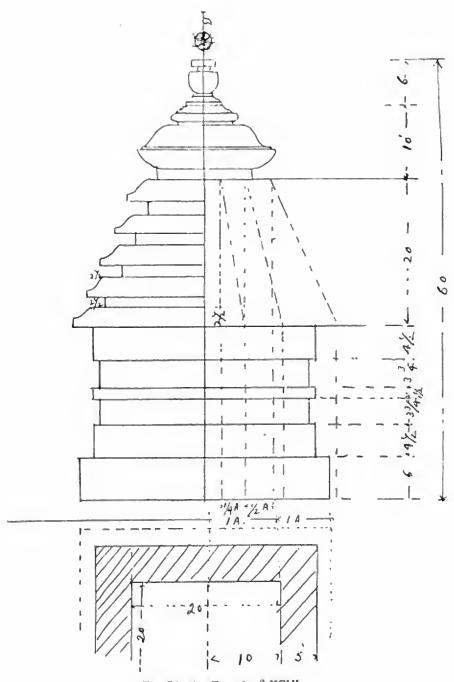
श्रीवाग्यसुद्र भाग २८ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० रेखगुणा २ सुन्दरपिष्ट (रथक) ४-१-४-१-४ (मेळाण) २-१-॥०-।० (१४७ पुः)

The Sarbāngasundara consists of 28 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas and 20 bhumis. The rekhaguṇāghāṭa is 2 ān. The ratio of the rathakas is 4-1-4-1-4, and their projections are $2-1-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{4}$ or $2-1\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{4}-X$ ān. It should be set upon the Suthira pisṭa (or according to another reading Kumbha pisṭa).

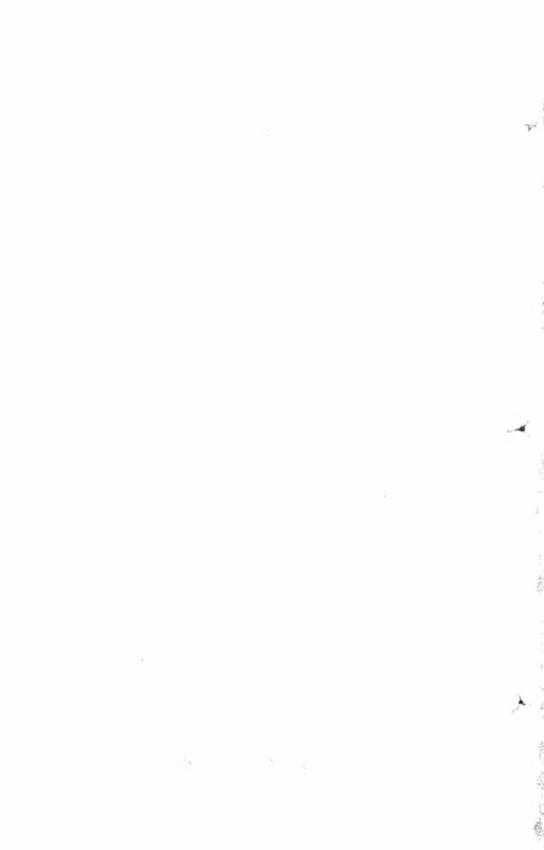
At the 36 corners, there should be 36 kutas. There should be 3 sikharas in each anuratha paga making a total of 24, and 1 in each rāhā making 4. The total number of sikharas is thus 64.

19. SREETARU:

(क) श्रीतरु भाग ३२ रथक ६ भूमि २० सिखर चवसिठ ६४ रेखगुणा-घाठ २ राहाजाक बाठ ८ दुइ अनुराहा १ दुइ अनुराथ द १० दुइ परिराथ भाग ५ दुइ किनक भाग ८ गाए भाग वितिस ३२ जिह सिखर विसव ताहा जानिमा चारि राहारे चारि सिखर ४ अनुराथरे तिनि सिखर नेखाए चिविस २४ कुटरे छितिस



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सिखर ३६ गाए सिखर चडसिंठ ६४ श्रीतर भाग समापत सिंचपिष्ट (रथक) ४-॥०-५-२॥०-४ (मेळाण) २-१॥०-१-॥० (१६६ प्रः)

श्रीतर भाग ३२ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० रेखगुणा २ (रथक) ४-॥०-५-२॥०-४ (मेळाण) २-१-॥०-।० (१४१-प्रः)

The Srectaru consists of 32 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 20 bhumis, and 64 sikharas. The rekaguṇāghāṭa is $2 \, \bar{a} \, n$. It should be set upon the Singha pisṭa. The ratio of the rathakas is $4^{-1}/2^{-5}-2^{1}/2^{-4}$, their projections being $2^{-1}-1/2^{-1}/4$ or $2^{-11}/2^{-1}-3/4$ ān. Of sikharas, there should be 4 in the rāhā, 24 in the anuratha, at the rate of 3 in each; 36 at the kuṭas. Thus ends the specification of the Sreetaru temple.

Saptaratha Temples

20. Astasri:

1

- (ख) अष्टश्री भाग २७ रथक भा ७ सिखर भा ३४ रेखगुणिघाठ ३ (रथक) ३-३॥०-२-५ (मेळाण) २-१-४ (१८५ पृः)
- (छ) अर्घ्नश्री भाग २७ रथक ७ सिखर ६४ रेखगुणाघाठ ३ (रथक) ३-×-२-३ (मेळाण) २-१-॥० (७१ पृः)

अष्टश्री भाग २७ रथक ७ सिखर × रेखगुणाघाठ ३ (रथक) ३-३-२-३ (मेलाण) २-१-।।० (१८१ पृ:)

The Astasri consists of 27 bhāgas, 7 rathakas, 64 (?) sikharas. The rekhaguṇāghātā is 3 ān. :The ratio of the rathakas is 3-31/2-2-5, their projections being 2-1-1/2 ān.

21. BIRATI:

(क) विराटि भाग २२ रथक ७ सिखर नास्ति (रथक) ३-३-२-३ (मेड्यण) २-१-॥० (शेष पृष्ठा)

- (ख) विराटि भा २२ रथक ७ सिखर नास्ति (२०४ प्टः)
- (छ) वैराटि भाग २२ रथक ७ सिखर नास्ति (६८, १८२,१८३ प्रः)

The Birāti consists of $22 bh\bar{a}gas$, 7 rathakas. It has no sikharas. The rathakas are in the following ratio 3-3-2-3, and their projections are $2-1^{-1}/2$ an.

22. CHITRAKUTA:

- (छ) चित्रकृट भाग १८ रथक ३ ३ गण्डीरे सिखर नती (रथक) २-२-१-४ (मेळाण) १-×-।।० (१) रेखगुणाघाठ ३।।० (४५ प्रः)
- (क) चत्रुस्ते ग्रुद्धक्षेत्रे ॥ ११। वसुरामे विभर्जिते । कोणसैव रसासेन ।६। थम्भभातमेकमागेन । देवअसे कणिका भवेत् । प्रसाद चित्रकूट । प्रासाद सप्तिमिन्स्य चित्रकुट भाग समापत । श्री । श्री (६६ प्रः)

The Chitrakuţa temple consists of $18 \ bhagas$. It has no sikharas in the gandi. The rekhaguṇāghāṭa is $3^{1/2}$ an. The ratio of rathakas is 2-2-1-4, their projections being (2)-1- $^{1/2}$ an.

23. Chhatribhusana: (Kshetrabhusana?)

(ख) छत्रीभूषण भा २ रथक भा ७ सिखर भा ३२ कलतरे पुस्कर कनीक-पासे कुम्भ जलत्रेणी पुस्कर ४० आठ पासे सिखर १६० (रथक) १॥०-१॥०-१-१॥० (मेळाण) १-॥०-× (१८३ पृः)

The Chhatribhusana consists of (11) bhāgas, 7 rathakas, 32 sikharas.....At the edge of the kanika paga, there should be kumbhas......The ratio of rathakas is $1^{1}/_{2}-1^{1}/_{2}-1-1^{1}/_{2}$ and their projections are $1^{-1}/_{2}-x$ ān. (The fact that this temple has kumbhas in the kanika paga like the nabaratha Kshetrabhusana temple leads us to suppose that the name Chhatribhusana is a corruption of the word Kshetrabhusana.)

24. Duipadma:

(क) दुइ पद्म भाग ८ रथक सा ७ सिखर ३२ भूमि १५ रेखगुणाघाट २ पद्मिपठ (रथक) १-॥०-१-१।० (मेलाण) २-१-॥० (१३८ प्रः)

The Duipadma temple consists of 8 bhāgas, 7 rathakas, 32 sikharas and 15 bhumis. It should be set upon the Padma pisṭa. Its rekhaguṇāghāṭa is 2 ān. The ratio of rathakas is $1^{-3}/4-1-1^{1}/4$, their projections being 2-1-1/2 ān.

25. GARURA:

(ख) गञ्च भा भाग ३४ रथक सिखर ८० रेखगुणिघाठ ३ (रथक) ४-४-३-४ (मेळाण) २-१-॥० (१८४ पृः)

The Garura consists of 34 bhogas, 80 sikharas and (7) rathakas. The rekhagunaghafa is 3 an. The ratio of rathakas is 5-5-3-4 and their projections are $2-1-\frac{1}{2}$ an.

26. Kailasa:

- (ख) कैलास भा ४८ रथक भा ७ सिखर भा १०० रेखगुणिघाठ ४ (१८५ पृ:)
- (छ) कइलास भाग ४८ रथक ७ सिखर १०० रेखगुणाघाठ ४ (रथक) ५-३-६-१० (मेलाण) २-× (६६ प्रः)

केलास भाग ४८ स्थक ७ सिखर १३ रेखगुणाघाठ ४ (रथक) ५-३-६-१० (१८४ प्रः)

The Kailāsa temple consists of 48 bhāgas, 7 rathakas and 100 sikharas. The rekhaguṇāghāṭa is 4 ān. The ratio of the rathakas is 5-3-6-10, their projections being 2-x-x ān.

27. Kalpataru:

(ख) कल्पतऋ भा ६० रथक भा ७ सिखर भा ३२ रेखगुणिघाठ ३ (रथक) १०-५-५-१० (१८५ प्रः) (छ) करूपतऋ भाग ६० रथक ७ सिखर ३२ रेखगुणाघाठ ३० (१) (रथक) १०-५-५-१० (१८४ प्रः)

कलपतम् भा ६० रथक ७ सिखर ३२ रेखगुणाघाठ ३ (रथक) १०-६-६-१० (१८४ पृ:)

The Kalpataru consists of 60 bhagas, 7 rathakas, 32 sikharas. The rekhagunaghata is 3 an. The ratio of the rathakas is 10-5-5-10.

28. Kanihastha:

(छ) कितहष्ठ भाग २८ रथक ७ •णेरे कुट करिब सिखर अठ २८ (रथक) ३-४-३-४ (मेळाण) २-१-॥० रेखगणाघाठ •४ (५६ प्रः)

The Kanihastha consists of 28 bhagas and 7 rathakas. The sumber of sikharas is 28, the rekhaguṇāghāṭa, 4 ān. The rathakas are in the following ratio 3-4-3-4, their projections being 2-1-1/2 ān.

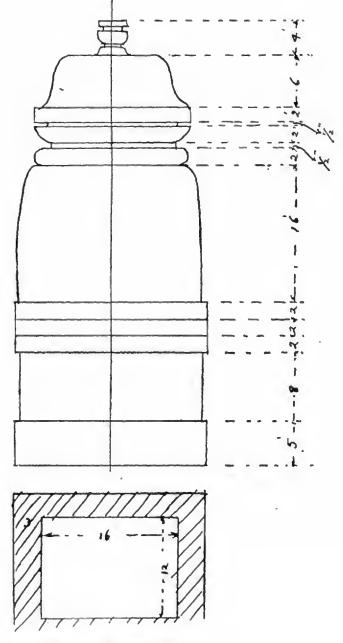
29. Kshetrabhusana (Sec also Chhatribhusana):

(क) चत्रुस्रे कृतक्षेते। पञ्चदश भाग कारियेत। गोरथ द्विभागेण। अकासे उपरथो स्तित। अनुरथ पञ्चदसभागन्तु।

अष्टादश कोणिपण्डका। क्रमाधिघट कारियेत ॥४॥ भूमिका क्रमात स्रव॥ कामन अनुरथसीव॥ चतुर्भिकोणानि शोभित। प्रासाद क्षेत्रिभूषणनाम॥ सप्त-भिरथ संयुत्त। क्षत्रीभूषण प्रसाद समापत॥ श्री॥ श्री॥ ५४॥ (८६-८७ पृः)

प्रसादसप्तिम रथो शिखराधि स्रवोसित ।। भूमिकाक्रमातित ।। तैतुम्भो पुसंक्रणि ।। करत्त वैषम्वधन ।। क्षत्रिभूषणप्रसाद समापत ।। श्री ।। (६३-४ प्रः)

(ख) प्रसाद क्षेत्रेभूसण भाग २२ रथ ७ श्रृतुविधि १६ इतक्षेत्रे गोरथ शृतु ६ भागेन अनुरथो मेक अर्थ च ।। परिरथो ततचैव । कोणवन्ध वितीक्षतो । (१६२ पः)



The Dravira Temple. §XCVII



The Kshetrabhusana consists of 22 bhāgas, 7 rathakas. The goratha is formed by 6 bhāgas, the anuratha by $1^{1/2}$, the pariratha is (equal to it),.....

30. KRITIDUSHANA:

(क) कृतिदुषणभाग २५ रथक ७ सिखर ३२ भूमि ६ रेखगुणाघाट २ खुरपिष्ट (रथक) ३-३॥०-२॥०-३ (मेलाण) १-॥०-।० (१४२ प्रः)

कितिदुषण भाग २५ रथक ७ सिखर व ३२ भूमि १६ रेखगुणाघाट २ खुर-पिष्ट (रथक) २७ (?) ३॥०-२॥०-३ (मेळाण) १॥०-१-॥०। राहाजाक भाग सा ७ दुइ अनुराहा भाग ७ दुइ अनुरथ भा ५ दुइ कणिक ६ जिह सिखर वसिव ताहा जानिमा अनुरथरे तिनि सिखर छेखाए च उविसि २४ चारि राहारे चारि सिखर ४ (१६५ प्टः)

The Kritidushana consists of 25 bhāgas, 7 cathakas, 32 sikharas, 19 bhumis and is set upon the Khura pisṭa. The rekhaguṇāghāṭā is 2 ān. The ratio of the rathakas is $3^{1}/_{2}-3^{1}/_{2}-2^{1}/_{2}-3$, their projections being $1^{-1}/_{2}-1/_{4}$ or $1^{1}/_{2}-1^{-1}/_{2}$ ān. There should be 24 sikharas in the anuratha paga and 4 (8?) in the rāhā.

31. Laghumandara:

(छ) छघुमन्दर भाग २६ रथक ७ सिखर १६ (रथक) ३-३-३-४ (६६,१८४ छ:)

The Laghumandara consists of 26 bhagas, 7 rathakas, the ratio of its rathakas being 3-3-3-4.

32. Mandara:

(ख) मन्दर भा २६ रथक भा ७ सिखर १६ रेखन्आघाठ ४ (रथक) १-३-३-४ (७६ प्रः) मन्दर २६ रथक ७ सिखर सो १६ छ रेखडआघाठ ४ (रथक) ३-३-३-४ (८५ प्रः)

मन्दरभाग पष्ठविसर्ती । कैंडास चतुचहारि ।४। छेत्र परिरयो भवे ।३। अनुरथ तत सामान्य ।३। मध्यरथो परिमाणे । रसभागेन कारये ।६। रथमध्ये कुटआ़्सनि । सप्तरथ कारयेत । (६२,१८० प्टः)

(छ) मन्दर भाग ३६ रथक ७ सिखर १६ रेखउआघाट ४ (२२४ प्रः)

The Mandara consists of 26 bhagas, 7 rathakas and 16 sikharas. The rekhaguṇāghāṭa is 4 an. The ratio of the rathakas is 3-3-3-4.

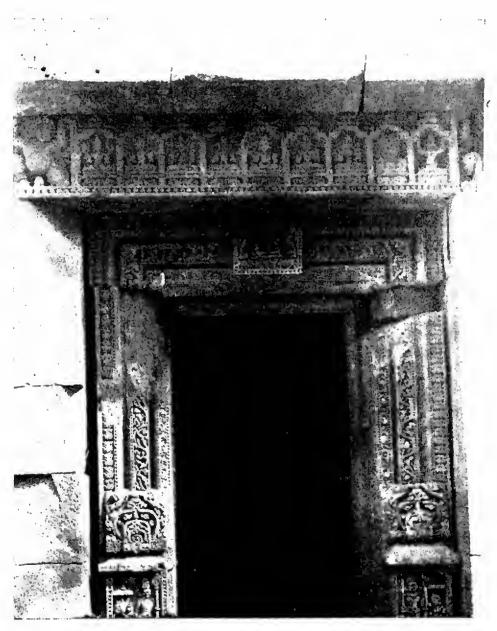
33. Mahadravira:

(क) महाद्रविड़ा भाग २८ रथक सा ७ सिखर वितिस ३२ भूमि ओणिसि १६ रेख्गुणाघाठ २ परिजंघिपष्ठ (रथक) ४-३-३-४ (मेळाण) १-॥०-॥० राहा (जाक आ) ठ भाग ८ दुइ अनुरथ भाग ६ दुइ अनुराहा भाग ६ दुइ किनक भाग ८ कण खजुरिया कुटरे वरण उपरे सिखरे छेखाए आठा २८ चारि राहारे चारि शिखर ४ गाए वितिस ३२ (१६८ प्रः)

The Mahādravirā consists of 28 bhāgas, 7 rafhakas, 32 sikharas and 19 bhumis. It should be set upon the Parijāngha pisfa. Its rekhaguṇāghāfa is 2 ān. The rafhakas are in the ratio of 4-3-3-4, their projections being $1^{-3}/4^{-1}/2$ ān. At the corners, on the khajuriyā kufas, set upon the baranḍa, there should be 28 sikharas. There should also be 4 on the rāhā, thus making a total of 32 sikharas.

34. Mulasreebachha:

(क) मूलश्रीवर भाग २४ रथक सां ७ सिखर ३२ रेखगुणाघाट २ सिंघपिष्ट (रथक) ३॥०-३॥०-१-४ (मेळाण) २-१-॥० (१४४ प्रः)



Doorway of the Kotitīrtheśwara Temple, Bhubaneśwar



भूळश्रवछ भाग २४ रथक ७ सिखर वितिस ३२ रेखगुणाघाट २ राहाजाक भाग ७ दुइ अनुरथ ७ दुइ अनुराहा २ दुइ कणिक भाग ८ गा भाग चिविस २४ सिंहिपिष्ट (रथक) ३॥०-३॥०-१-४ (मेळाण) २-१-१ अनुरथरे चारि सिखर ४ आठ चडक वितिस ३२ मूळसीवस समापत (१६३ एः)

(ख) मृंलस्त्रीवछ ३४ रथक सर्वदा ७ सिखरे पुणीघाट ३॥० (८४ छः)

The Mulasreebachha consists of 24 bhāgas, 7 rathakas and 32 sikharas. Its rekhaguṇāghāṭa is 2 ān. It should be set upon the Singha pisṭa. There should be 4 sikharas in each anuratha, making a total of 32 sikharas. The rathakas are in the following ratio $3^{1/2}-3^{1/2}-1-4$, their projections being 2-1-1 or $2-1-^{1/2}$ ān.

35. Nandibardhana:

(छ) निन्दिवर्धन भाग १७ रथक ७ ६ सिखर सु (?) मि १०७ (१०० ?) सिखर ३६ (रथक) ३-३॥०-२-६ (मेळाण) २-१-? (१८१ एः)

नन्दिविरिधन भाग १० रथक ७ सिखर सुमी (१) १०० सिखर ३२ (रथक) ३-३॥०-२-५ (१६ प्रः)

निवन्नधन भाग १० रथक ६ सिखर मुण्डि १०० सिखर ३२ (रथक) ३-३॥०-२-६ (मेलाण) ×-१-॥० (७० प्टः)

The Nandibardhana consists of 17 bhagas, 7 rathakas, 32 sikharas, 100 mundis. Its rathakas are in the ratio of $3-3^{1/2}-2-5$, their projections being $2-1-^{1/2}$ an.

36. Purnasala:

(क) पुर्णसाल भाग १६ रथक ७ सिखर ३२ भूमि १८ रेखगुणा २ (रथक) ३-१॥०-१॥०-२ (मेळाण) २-१-॥० वेदिपिष्ट (१४६-७ प्टः)

पुर्णसाला (नष्ट) रथक सात ७ सिखर वितिस ३२ भूमि अठर १८ रेखगुणा-घाठ २ वेदिपिष्ट (रथक) ३-१॥०-१॥०-२ (मेलाण) १॥०-१-४ अनुरथे सिखर विसव तिनि सिखर छेखाए २४ राहारे सिखरे छेखाए चारि राहारे आठ सिखर ८ राहाजाक करिव भाग ६ दुइ अनुराहा जाक हेव ३ दुइ अनुरथ भाग ३ दुइ कनिक भा ४ गाए भा १६ (१६२ पृः)

श्रृतुविधि कृते क्षेत्रे। नेत्रा अंसे गोरथ ३। रा। भाग साअरधोनो १॥०॥ उपर अनुर्थ तद्य भवे तत्र भाकोण वन्ध। सात प्रसादसम्बेवन्तना। पूर्णसाठ स्रविकाम विजयद। यजश्री वैस्य विवर्द्धन। क्रयाविष्ट पुरेस्तित। श्री। (६४ ए:)

(छ) पूर्णशाला भाग १६ रथक ७ रेखगुणाघाट १।।० गण्डिरे सिखर ८० अनुरथरे भूइँ "र्नं मिसरे १० (रथक) ३-१।।०-१।।०-२ न भागे कटाइव। (४४, १६४ प्टः)

The Purnasālā consists of 16 bhāgas, 7 rathakas, 18 bhumis and 32 sikharas. It should be set upon the Bedi pisṭa. Its rekhaguṇāghāṭa is 2 or $3^{1}/_{2}$ ān. There should be 24 sikharas in the anuratha and 8 in the rāhā pagas.

37. RATNASARA:

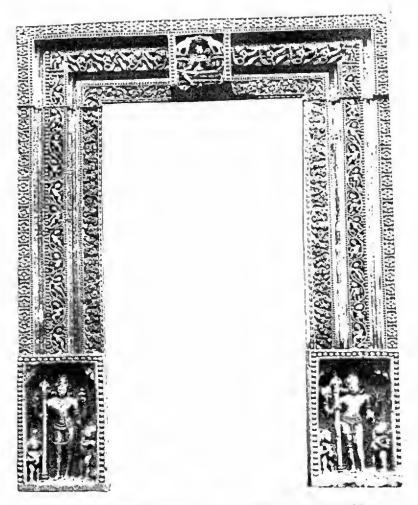
(क) रस्नसार भाग २८ रथक सात ७ सिखर नास्ति भूमि २० गुणाघाट २ ए प्रसाद नपुंसक राहाजाक भाग ८ दुइ अनुराहा भाग ६ दुइ अनुरथ ८ दुइ कनिक भाग ६ गाए भाग अ २८ रस्नसार भाग समापत (रथक) ४-३-४-३ (मेलाण) २-१-॥० (१४३, १६४ प्रः)

The Ratnasāra consists of 28 bhāgas, 7 rathakas, 20 bhumis. It has no sikharas and, as such, is a hermaphrodite. The rathakas are in the ratio of 4-3-4-3, their projections being $2-1-\frac{1}{2}$ ān.

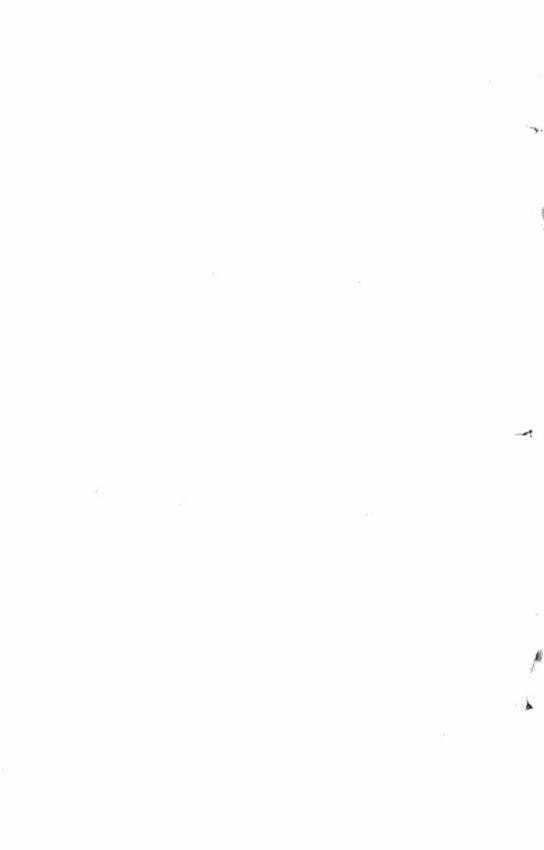
38. Sarbangasundara:

(छ) सर्वोङ्गसुन्दर भागं ५४ रथक ७ सिखर ६४ (६५, १८५ पृ:)

The Sarbangasundara consists of 54 bhagas, 7 rathakas and has 64 sikharas.



Doorway of Chandrasekhara Temple, Khiching, Mayurbhanj



39. Subarnakuta:

(छ) सुवर्णकुट भाग २२ रथक ७ (४७, २१५ प्रः)

सुवर्णकुट भाग २० रथक ७ (रथक) २(१० (१)-२(१०-२-३ (मेलाण) २-१-१-१।० (१) (१७ प्रः)

सुवन्तुकुट भाग २० रथक स ७ (रथक) २॥०-२॥०-२-३ (मेळाण) १-१-॥० अथवा २-१-॥० (६१ ए:)

सुवर्णकुट भाग २७ रथक स ७ (रथक) २।।०-२।।०-२-३ कुट व्याघाट ३।।० सिखर ३२ (१६३ प्रः)

The Subarnakuţa consists of 20 $bh\bar{a}gas$, 7 rathakas and 32 sikharas. The $rekhagun\bar{a}gh\bar{a}ta$ is $3^{1/2}$ an. The rathakas are in the ratio of $2^{1/2}-2^{1/2}-2-3$, their projections being $2^{-1}-1/2$ an.

40. SRIBATSA:

(छ) श्रीवक्षभाग २४ रथक ७ रेखगुणाघट ०३ (मेळाण) २-१-॥०-॥ (६४, ८४ पु:)

The Sribatsa consists of 24 bhāgas and 7 rathakas. The rekhaguṇāghāṭa is 3 ān......

41. SREETARU:

(छ) श्रन्तऋ भाग २६ रथक ६ सिखर नास्ति (रथक) ३-४-१-४ (६४ पृः) श्रीतऋ भाग २६ रथक ६ सिखर मुण्डि (रथक) ३-३-३-४ (१८४ पृः)

The Sreetaru consists of 26 bhagas, 9 (7?) rathakas. It has no sikharas. The rathakas are in the ratio of 3-3-3-4.

42. TRIPATI:

(ख) तीपाटी भा १८ रथक भा ७ सिखर भा २० खयुरिया कुट (१८२ पूः)
The Tripāṭi consists of 18 bhāgas, 7 rathakas, and has
20 sikharas.

Pancharatha Temples

43. Barabhi:

(क) वड़िम भाग १० रथक पा ६ सिखर २४ मुण्डी आठ ८ राहाके दुइमुण्डी नेखाए चारि राहाकु आठ मुण्डी ८ अनुरथरे ति—३ सिखर गाए चिमिस सिखर अलाभद्र ४ ए वरण उपरे बहइ ॥ मुण्डि चारिटा ४ राहाजाक भाग ४ दुइ अनुरथ ३ दुइ किनक ति ई गाए भाग १० (रथक) २-१॥०-१॥० (मेलाण) १-॥० (१६६ पृ:)

वड़िभ भाग १० रथक पाञ्च ५ सिखर ३२ धनला भेद ४ भूमि पा ५ परिजंघपिष्ट (रथक) २-१॥०-१॥० पिड़ा करिव सिखर वैसिव (१०८ पृ:) (रथक) २-१॥०-१॥० (मेळाण) १॥०-॥० परिजङ्कपिष्ट (१३५ पृ:)

वड़िम भाग १० रथक पा ६ सिखर मुण्डि ३२ अनलाभोदो ४ भूमि पा ६ पिकंघपिष्ट (रथक) २-१॥०-१॥० अनुरथ सिखर ३ राहापासे सिखर दुइ सिखर नेख ८ (१७७ प्टः)

The Barabhi consists of 10 bhāgas, 5 rathakas, 24 sikharas, 8 mundis, (evidently on the bāra). It should be set upon the Parijāngha pisṭa. There should be 5 bhumis (in the gandi). The rathakas should be in the ratio of $2-1^{1/2}-1^{1/2}$, their projections being $1^{1/2}-3/4$ ān.....

44. Bimana:

(क) विवान भाग १० रथक प ६ भूमि १८ सिखर २४ रेखगुणा ३ कूर्मपिष्ट (रथक) ३-१।।०-२ (मेळाण) २-१ (१४० प्रः)

विमान भाग १० रथक पाश्च ६ भूमि छठर १८ सिखर चिविस २४ रेख आधाट गुणाघाट ३ कुमपिष्ट ।। पिड़ा पोटल काण्ठि कणरे कोड़िए सिखर २० राहारे चारि सिखर ४ गाए सिखर २४ राहाजाक तिनि भाग ३ छनुथजाक देढ़माग नेखाए तिनि भाग ३ दुइ कनिक दुइ भागे ४ विमान भाग समापत ।। (रथक) ३-१॥०-२ (मेल्राण) १।८-१ (११६ प्रः) (From the text it is not possible to determine with certainty if the present temple is of the Rekha or Bhadra type. In support of the former, we get the mention of rekhaguṇā-ghāṭa as a distinctive proof. But when it is said in connection with the disposition of the sikharas, that 20 sikharas should be placed at the "corners of the kānṭi between the poṭalas, which consist of piṭhās," our position becomes doubtful, as this might be taken as an equally conclusive proof of the temple being of the Bhadra type. We have therefore translated the text just as it stands).

The Bimāna consists of 10 bhāgas, 5 rathakas, 18 bhumis, 24 sikharas. It should be set upon the Kurma pisṭa. Its rekhaguṇāghāṭa is 3 ān. 20 sikharas should be set at the corners of the kānṭi separating the potalas, which consist of piṛhās. In the rāhā there should be 4 sikharas, making the total number of sikharas 24. The rathakas are in the following ratio 3-1½-2, their projections being 2-1 ān.

45. Brishava:

(क) युषभ भाग १२ रथकं पा ५ भूमि १४ सिखर चिबसि २४ रेखगुणाघाट २ (१४० पृ:)

वृषभ भाग १२ रथक पा १ भूमि चउद १४ सिखर चउबिसि २४ रेखगुणाघाट दु २ अनुरथरे तिनि सिखर छेखाए चउबिसि सिखर २४ प्रभहाथकु उच पाञ्च हाथ १ "'बाड़ए का जांचे कछस नास्ति वृषभ भाग समापत सुन्दरपिष्ठ (रथक) २-२-२ (मेलाण) १॥१०-॥१० (११५ पृः)

चतृस्रे कृतिक्षेत्रे ब्यादित भाग विभक्तिते पश्चिभिरथ सयुकत ।। समभागेन कृपितव्य । वृषद्द प्रसादसमापत ।०। श्री ।०। (६७ पृः)

(ख) वृसम भा १२ रथक ६ सिखर ३२ रेखगुणिघाठ भा ४ (रथक) २-२-२ (मेळाण) २-१ (१८० प्रः) वृषभ भा १। चतुरस्ते कृत क्षेत्रे अकृभागे विवितिन ।१२। कैन्यास वेनि भागेन ॥ अनुरथो पुष्टभागस्तथा । तद्गुण मध्यरथो । किलात वेद्भागेन ।४। वृषभ वक्षआसन्य १। (६३ पृः)

The Brishava consists of 12 bhāgas, 5 rathakas, 24 (or 32) sikharas. Its rekhaguṇāghaṭā is 2 (or 4) ān. It should be set upon the Sundara pisṭa. The rathakas are in the ratio of 2-2-2, their projections are 2-1 or $1^3/4^{-3}/4$ ān. If the length of the garbha be 1 cubit, the height of the temple should be 5 cubits.

46. Drabibana:

(क) द्रविवान भाग २४ रथक पा ६ सिखर च२४ उसि भूमि १६ रेखगुणाघाठ २ (रथक) ४-४-४ (मेळाण) २-२ सुधिर पिष्ट (१३६ प्रः)

द्रविवान भाग २४ स्थक पा १ सिखर २४ भूमि १६ रेखगुणाघाट ३ कणिपिष्ट जाति स्वैस ।। राहाजाक भाग ८ दुइ ब्यनुरथ भाग ८ दुइ कनिक दस ब्याङ्कुल चंडद सुथा ।।।≤) व्यनुरथे तिनि सिखर नेखाए चिबसि सिखर २४ (रथक) ४-४-४ (मेळाण) १-॥० (१४६ प्रः)

The Drabibana consists of 24 bhagas, 5 rathakas, 24 sikharas and 16 bhumis. It should be set upon the Kani pista. It is Vaisya by caste. The rathakas are in the ratio of 4-4-4, their projections being 1-3/4 an. There should be 3 sikharas in each anuratha making a total of 24 sikharas.

47. Duipadma:

(क) चत्रुस्ने कृति क्षेत्रे॥ वसुभागे विभक्तित । गोरथमेकभागेन । मेकअर्द्ध अनुरथ भवेत् । कणिक मेक अर्द्धस्यात् । प्रसाद दुपदा कारिएत । दुइपदा प्रसाद समापत । (१७ प्रः)



Toraņa at Puri



दुइ पद्म भाग ८ स्थक पा ६ सिखर २४ भूमि १८ रेखगुणा ३ (स्थक) १-१॥०-१॥० (११० प्रः)

दुइ पद्म भाग आठ ८ रथक प। १ सिखर २४ भूमि अ १८ रेखगुणा ३ अनुरथरे तिनि सिखर छेखाए चिबसि सिखर । २४ । (रथक) १-१॥०-१॥० (मेळाण) २-१ (१७६ प्रः)

The Duipadma consists of 8 bhāgas, 5 rathakas, 24 sikharas, 18 bhumis. Its rekhagunāghāta is 3 ān. The rathakas are in the ratio of $1-1^{1/2}-1^{1/2}$, their projections being 2-1 ān.

48. Kailasa:

(छ) कल्ला भाग १॥० रथक ६ सिखर गण्डिरे ४० रेखगुणाघाट ४ अरथ पाहो सिखर। (रथक) १॥०-१॥०-२ (मेलाण) २-१ (६८ प्रः)

The Kailāsa consists of (10) $bh\bar{a}gas$, 5 rathakas and 40 sikharas in the gandi. Its rekhagunāghāta is 4 ān. The rathakas are in the ratio of $1^{1/2}-1^{1/2}-2$ and their projections are 2-1 ān.

48. KHANDASALA

- (ख) खण्डसाल भा ११ रथक भा ५ सिखर भा २४ रेखगुणिघाट ४ (रथक) ३-२२-४ (१) (मेलाण) २-१ (२०३ प्रः)
- (छ) खण्डासाल भाग ११ रथक ५ सिखर २४ रेखगुणाघाट ३॥० (१६ पृः) खण्डासाल भाग ११ प्रिट २ रथक ५ सिखर २४ रेखगुणाघाठ ४ वा ३॥० (रथक) १॥०-१॥०-२ (मेलाण) २-१ (७०,१८१ पृः)

The Khandasāla consists of 11 bhāgas, 5 rathakas, 24 sikharas. Its rekhagunāghāṭa is $3^{1/2}$ or 4 ān. The rathakas are in the ratio of $1^{1/2}-1^{1/2}-2$, their projections being 2-1 ān.

50. Марнуа:

- (क) मध्यविभाग ११ रथक ६ शिखर नास्ति (रथक) १।।०-२-२ (शेष प्रष्ठा)
- (छ) माठधनि भाग ए ११ रथक ६ सिखर नास्ति (रथक) १।।०-२-२ (६६ पृः) माधे विभागं ११ रथक ६ सिखर नास्ति (१८२ पृः)

The Madhya (Mādhabi?) consists of 11 $bh\bar{a}gas$, 9 (?) rathakas. It has no sikharas. The rathakas are in the ratio of $1^{1/2}$ -2-2.

51. Mahabarabhi:

(क) माहाबड़िम भाग २८ रथक पा ५ मुण्डो ३२ भूमि ६ परिजंघिपिष्ट
 (रथक) ६-४-६ (मेलाण) २-१ (१३६ प्रः)

माहाबड़िम भाग २८ रथक पा ६ भूमि पा ६ मुण्डी वितिस ३२ चडरस करिव अठा २८ चडरसह राहा अनुरथ वाहार किर पकाइब अढ़ाइ आंगुल २॥० अढ़ाइ भाग उतारे अठाइ भाग २८ राहाजाक भाग १० दुइ अनुरथ भाग ८ दुइ किनक भाग १० पहा प्रभहाथक उच्च पाञ्च हाथ ६ किनकरे चारि मुण्डी ४ नेस्वाप वितिस मुण्डि विसव ३२ अठपासे वितिस मुण्डि ३२ गाए वितिस मुण्डि ३४ (रथक) ६-४-६ (मेलाण) १॥०-॥० (१६८ पृः)

The Māhābarabhi consists of 28 bhāgas, 5 rathakas, 32 mundis and 5 bhumis (in the gandi). It should be set upon the Parijāngha pista. The ratio of the rathakas should be 5-4-5, their projections being 2-1 ān. If the garbha be 1 cubit long, the height of the temple should be 5 cubits. In the kanika, there should be 32 mundis at the rate of 4 mundis in each.

52. Mula Sreebachha:

(ख) मूल्क्ष्रीवल भा ११ रथक भा ५ सिखर भाग ३२ रेखगुणिघाठ ४ (रथक) १॥०-२-२ (१८४ प्रः)



Toraņa of a rare type, Bhubaneśwar



The Mula Sreebacha consists of 11 bhagas, 5 rathakas and 32 sikharas. The rekhagunaghafa is 4 an. The ratio between the different rathakas is 11/2-2-2.

53. NANDA SREEBACHHA:

(छ) नन्दश्रीवछ भाग १० रथक ६ मुण्डी १०० सिखर ३६ (रथक) १॥०-१॥०-२ (मेलाण) २-१ (४३ पृ:)

The Nanda Sreebacha consists of 10 bhāgas, 5 rathakas, 100 mundis and 36 sikharas. The ratio between the rathakas is $1^{1}/_{2}-1^{1}/_{2}-2$ and their projections are 2-(1) an. 54. Ratnasara:

(छ) रब्नसार भाग रथक ६ सिखर गण्डिरे ४० रेखगुणाघाट ४ अनुरथ पाशे वहइ ६ हेखाए ४० (१६१ पृ:)

स्त्रसार दश रथक पाञ्च १ सिखर गण्डीरे ४० रेखगुणाघाट ४ अनुरथरे सिखर बहइ १ छेखाए ४० (२०३ पृः)

The Ratnasāra consists of 10 bhāgas, 5 rathakas, 40 sikharas in the anuratha. The rekhaguṇāghaṭa is 4 ān. 55. Sreebachha Khandasala:

(क) श्रीवछखण्डमाल भाग ११ रथक पा १ सिखर च उबिसि २४ गुणा-घाट ३ राहाजाक भाग ३ दुइ अनुरथ भाग ४ दुइ किनक भाग ४ गाए भाग चितिस २४ जिह सिखर विसव ताहा जानिमा। अनुरथे तिनि सिखर लेखाए चितिस सिखर २४ खुरपिष्ट (रथक) १।।०-२-२ (मेलाण) २-।।०-१ (१) (१६७ प्रः)

श्रीवछखण्डसाल भाग ११ रथक प ६ सिखर २४ रेखगुणाघाट ३ खुर्गपष्ट (रथक) १॥०-२-२ (मेलाण) २-१ (१४१ प्रः)

The Sreebachha Khandasāla consistis of 11 bhagas, 5 rathakas, 24 sikharas. It should be placed upon a Khura pista. The rekhagunāghāta is 3 ān. The ratio between the different rathakas is 11/2-2-2, their projections being 2-1 ān.

XVI. The Bhadra Temple: General Considerations.

XCI. Other names of the Bhadra temple

The Bhadra is also called the Mukhasala (lit. the building which is placed to wards the face or front of the Rekha), or Pirha temple on account of its gandi being composed of pirhas.

- (क) देउल गोटिए करिव। मुक्कसालि जोड़िए करिव। तँहिकि पाचिरिटिए करिव। कले कि होइ ताहा जाणिमा। कोटिए कुल पर्व्यन्त स्वर्गारोहण हुअन्ति। (७६ पू:)
- 91. Build one (Rekha) temple. Buke two mukhasālās (in front of it). Erect a wall round the whole. One should know what follows from such works. One's descendants up to the ten-millionth remove will ascend to heaven.

XCII. Gainthiala

The Rekha and Bhadra are joined to each other in a very intimate manner. The junction between the two is called the gainthtāla, which literally means a ceremonial knot tied between the garments of the bride and the bridegroom during the marriage ceremony. According to the traditional view, the Rekha being male and the Bhadra female, they should be joined to each other like man and wife in a state of sexual union. There is nothing in the silpasāstras however to support the above view.

The following passage occurs in the silpasāstras with reference to the gainthiāla.

- (छ) गइठिमाछ ६ माङ्गुल दुइ पा १० पछ। (१४६ पू:)
 The gainfhiāla is 91/2 ān. set back.
- XCIII. Relation between the Rekha and the Bhadra
- (क) रेखर पिष्ट द्रिघ ३६ आंगुल।। प्रति चालिसि आंगुल ४०।। तहि आगे भद्रपिष्ट द्रिघ बद्दआलिसि आंगुल ४२।। प्रति चलरालिसि आङ्गुल ४४।। गाए दुइ दवलर पिष्ट समुचा होईँ द्रीघ अठस्तरि आङ्गुल ७८।। (१२४-६)
- a. The pista of the Rekha is 36 an. long and 40 broad. In front of that, the pista of the Bhadra is 42 an. long and 44 broad. The total length of the pistas of the two temples is therefore 78 an.
 - (क) रेखगर्भकु ।। भद्रगर्भ कोड़ि २० (१३८ छः) रेखनभ आंगुल १६ भद्रप्रभ होइब कोड़िए आंगुल २० (१५१,१५५ छः)
 - (ख) रेखगर्भ ६ (१६ १)। आंगुलकु भद्रर स गर्भ २० आंगुल। (२६ पृः)
 - (छ) रेखगिभकु भदर गिभ काटिए आ ४ करि (१५४ प्रः)
- b. If the garbha of the Rekha be 16 an. long, that of the Bhadra should be 20 an. long.
 - (क) रेखर बाड़ तिनि भागकु मुखराछि पीड़ा होइब ।। (१२ पृ:) रेखर तिनि भाग उञ्च भदर करिब । (१६७ पृ:)
- c. The pirhā of the mukhasāli should start from a level which is three-fourths of the bāra of the Rekha in height.

Another specification is given about the relation of the two temples in the following passages; but it has not yet been possible to find out their correct meaning.

(ख) रेखमफालकु भद्रमफालकु दोली (बोली १) सपवच्दन १५४ भाग करिब। रेखगर्भरे करिब वितस भाग ३२ कवाट परिछा तेईसि २३ भाग भिल- रेन्देव ३४ भाग। नवमह आठ ८ भाग करिव। खम्ब सताइसि २७ भाग करिव। भद्रगमरे करिव ४० भाग। गाए १५४ सए चख्वन भाग। रेख-मम्बालकु। भद्रममालकु बोलि दुइ काठी ६ थांगुल। (२१२ एः)

(छ) बड़ देख्छ मटालभ्रमु सान देख्छ ३६१॥ २॥ ७० (६ प्रः) बड़ देख्छ उभ्य मम्प्तालक सान देख्छ छतिसि व्यागुल ३६१। २॥ ०० दश शिरा (१२१ प्रः)

XCIV. Meaning of term 'gama'

The term $gam\bar{a}$ has been used in connection with the junction between the Rekha and the Bhadra, but the meaning of it is still obscure. The *silpins* of Lalitgiri however use the term to refer to the corbelled arch placed over the lintel; but that seems to be a wrong use of the term $gam\bar{a}$.

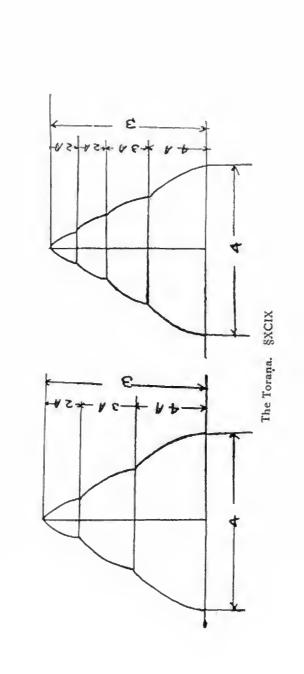
(क) रेखमधारु भदरमधारकु गमामुख्य होई होइब क्ष ३६ आङ्गुछ। हातकु दोइ आङ्गुछ गमा॥ (ए: ३६)

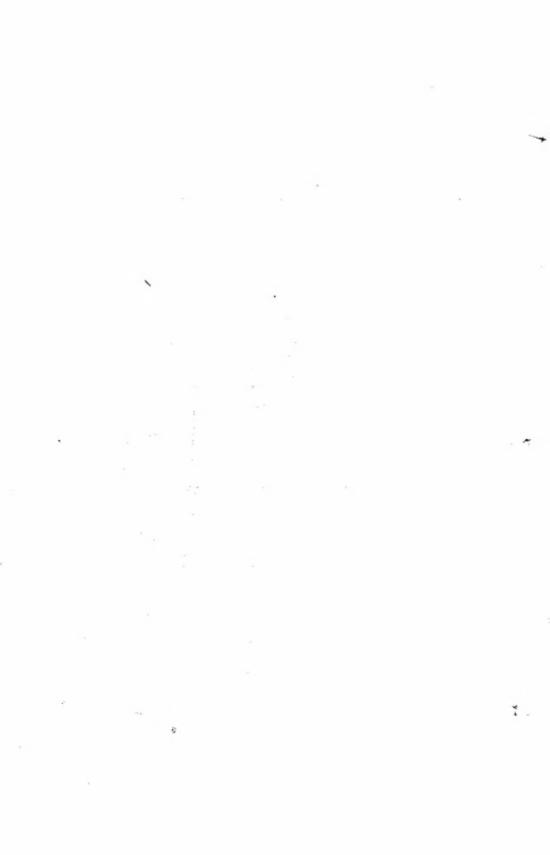
मुखसाछि मंघार ६ आङ्कुछ टेखाए १८ आङ्कुछ गमा २ आङ्कुछ गाए ३६ माङ्कुछ। (४० पृः)

(छ) गमा चारि आङ्कुछ दुइ पा १०। (१४६ पः) गमा चन्ननभाग (१६३ पः)

XCV. Classification of Bhadra temples

As a rule, the topmost pithā in the gandi of a Bhadra temple is half in length to the lowermost one. If the temple be of large size, it might require a considerable number of pithās to bring this about. An unbroken series of pithās does not present a good appearance. In such cases, therefore, pithās are grouped into a number of potalas,





each of which consists of 5 or more pirhās. The pofalas are separated from one another by short heights of vertical wall called kānfi.

As the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ projects forward, its upper half, or part of that, is replaced by a miniature Bhadra mastaka, with the ghantā and kalasa complete. Accordingly, in a Bhadra having one potala, there would be 4 small ghantās in the gandi besides the regular one at the top. It is therefore called panchaghantā or the one having 5 ghantās. A Bhadra having two potalas will similarly have 9 ghantās and would be called nabaghantā. A Bhadra might also be frayodasa-ghantā if it has three potalas, as in the temple of Konārak.

XVII. The Bhadra Temple Specification of different examples

XCVI. We find reference to the following Bhadra temples in the Silpasastras:

Bhadra, Mahā Bhadra, Bijayā Bhadra, Nalini Bhadra, Medinibijaya, Mahādravirā, Kesari and Kesara.

1. BHADRA:

(क) भद्रभाग हाथ १६ आंगुल प्रभक्त बाड़ बहल ८ बाड़ बच १६ पिड़ा बच्च पोटल ८ काण्टि № दुतिस्र पोटल वेक ॥० पा श्राहि बच्च १॥० मेलाण २ घण्टा उच्च ३ मारिव ३ वेक पाए अएला दुइ पा ॥० कपुरि ॥० कल्स छ ६ पिड़ा मेलाण दुइ २ लेखाए ४॥० भूमि जाणिमा पिछ्नभूमि पाभागकु भू २ जांघ ३ बांधणा ४ ए बपरजाङ्क ६ वरण ६ प्रथम पोटोल काण्ठी १ दुतिस्र पोटोल ७ वेक ३ स्नाहि ६ घण्टा ६ काण्ठि २ झला चा ४ एहाकु भद्रभाग बोलि ॥६३॥ भद्र भा ३४ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० वेदिपिष्ट (रथक) ३-३-४-३-४ (मेलाण) २-१-॥०-।० (११३ पृ:)

If the garbha of the Bhadra be 16 \(\bar{a}\)n. in length, its walls should be 8 \(\bar{a}\)n. thick (i. e. each wall should be 4 \(\bar{a}\)n. thick, giving a total of 8 \(\bar{a}\)n. for the two sides). The b\(\bar{a}\)rangle a should be 16 \(\bar{a}\)n. high, the sr\(\bar{a}hi\) should be 1\(^1/2\) \(\bar{a}\)n. high, with a projection of 2 \(\bar{a}\)n. outwards. The ghant\(\bar{a}\) is 3 \(\bar{a}\)n. high, its batter being 3 \(\bar{a}\)n. The beki is \(^1/4\), aml\(\bar{a}\) \(^1/2\), khapuri \(^1/2\) and the kalasa 6 \(\bar{a}\)n. The projection of the pirh\(\bar{a}\) (from the b\(\bar{a}ra\)) is 2 \(\bar{a}\)n. on each side, i. e. 4 \(\bar{a}\)n. in all. Now (these are) the bhumis: pist\(a\), p\(\bar{a}bh\bar{a}ga\) 2nd., j\(\bar{a}ngha\) 3rd., b\(\bar{a}ndhan\bar{a}\) 4th., the upar j\(\bar{a}ngha\) 5th.,

the baranda 6th., the first potala, the kānti, the second potala., beki, srāhi ghantā., kānti, amlā. This is called the specification of the Bhadra temple. (It should be set upon a Bedi pista.

The Bhadra consists of 34 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas, 20 bhumis. The rathakas are in the ratio of 3-3-4-3-4, their projections being $2-1-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{4}$ an.

(क) भद्रभाग ३४ रथक ६ सिखर चडसिंठ ६४ भूमि कोड़िए २० वेदिपिष्ट (रथक) ३-३-४-३-४ (मेलाण) २-१॥०-१-॥० भद्ररे सिखर जिह विसव ताहा जानिमा आग राहा मध्यरे पिड़ारे सिखरे एहि राहा दुइ कणरे दुइ सिखर गाए तिंनि सिखर ३ आर राहा मध्यरे सिखरे गाए सिखर गाए सिखर छ ६ अनुराहा-कणे सिखरे अनुरथ कणे सिखरे परिरथ मध्यरे सिखर किनक कणे सिखर। अनुराहा अनुरथ। परिरथ सबु कड मध्यरे सिखर बहुइ। केमन्त होइँ वसइ ता जानिमा॥ अथम पोटोल पाश्च पिड़ा कले तिन पिड़ा वेकस्नाहिघण्टा करिव॥ ए भद्रकु (×××) पादे महिंत॥ भूमृत वा. काम अं। अर्थ वाड़पर जलन्तर॥ कलन्तर विससत। भद्रभाग समापत॥ (१७३-४ प्टः)

The Bhadra consists of 34 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas and 20 bhumis. The rathakas are in the ratio of 3-3-4-3-4, their projections being $2-1^1/2-1-3/4$ ān. Now, we are to know where the sikharas should be disposed in the body of the Bhadra. In the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, in front, there should be a sikhara set upon the piṛhās. At the corners of the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, there should be two sikharas making a total of three for the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$. In the other $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, (that one on the opposite side?), there should be similarly 3 sikharas; making a total of 6 sikharas for the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ s. At the corners of the anuratha, anurāhā and kanika, there should also be sikharas. A sikhara should be placed in the middle

of the pariratha. The anurāhā, anuratha, pariratha, shauld bear sikharas in the middle. Now, we are to know how they should be disposed. If the first poṭala consist of 5 piṭhās, then the beki-srāhi-ghanṭa should be equal to 3 piṭhās in height (this is evidently with reference to the miniature piṭha-mastaka to be set in the ganḍi).

(क) (श्रीवछखण्डसाल समापत ।। एथिकि पञ्चुघण्टा भद्र करिव । जैमन्त ताहा जाणिमा ।। रेखमभ आंगुल १६ भद्रमभ होइव को डिए आंगुल २०) गहा अनुराहार होइव नपा २।० लेखाए चारि आङ्कुल ४॥० कनिककु कनिक नम्ब होइव ३१॥० आङ्कुल दुइ पा ॥ एथिकि दुइ पाटोल उच्च होइव को २० आंगुल पिड़ा मेलाण अढ़ाइ आंगुल २॥० पिड़ा उच्च अढ़ाइ आंगुल पिड़ा मारिव अढ़ाइ आंगुल २॥० पिड़ा उच्च २० काण्ठि देंढ़ आंगुल १॥० पिड़ा उच्च सा ७ वेक उच्च देढ़ आ १॥० श्राह उच्च २ मेलाण अढ़ा २॥० घण्टा उच्च ४ वेक उच्च ॥० मेलाण १ कपुरि उच्च १ (मारि)व आंगुले १ कलस ६॥। एथिकि बाड़ उच्च होइव अठर १८ दुइ पोटोल २० आहि घण्टा वेक अला कपुरि होइ १४ गाए एते पद्कु आगु ४४॥० ल दुइ पा ॥ पिड़ा उच्च १० काण्ठि १॥० उपर पोटोल गाए आंगुल १८॥० कु दुइ मा ॥ भूपिड़ा छाड़िव ६॥० कनिकर ४॥० अनुरथर छाड़िव तहिँ स्थ दुइ आंगुल पाच्च सुता २॥॥॥ दुइ आंगुल पाच्चसुता २॥॥॥ राहारु छाड़िव । पञ्चुघण्टा न कले कनिकर जेते छिड़िव तिहँ अथ छिड़िव अनुरथर राहारु तिहँ रू अध काखमानङ्क छिड़िव ॥ (१४१-२ प्टः)

(Thus end the specifications of the Sribachha Khandasāla. To this should be added a panchaghanfā Bhadra. How, that one is to know. As the garbha of the Rekha is 16 $\overline{a}n$. long, that of the Bhadra should be 20 $\overline{a}n$. long. Each of the $r\overline{a}h\overline{a}$ and anur $\overline{a}h\overline{a}$ should be $2^{1}/4$ $\overline{a}n$. wide, making the total $4^{1}/2$ $\overline{a}n$. The length from kanika to kanika should be $35^{1}/2$ $\overline{a}n$. (in the gandi perhaps). In this temple, the two pafalas should be 20 $\overline{a}n$. high. The projection of

the pithā from the bāṭa should be $2^{1}/2$ ān.. Each piṭhā is $2^{1}/2$ ān. high and its batter is $2^{1}/2$ ān.. The kānṭi is $1^{1}/2$ ān.. The piṭhās are 7 (in number). The beki is $1^{1}/2$ ān. high, the srāhi 2, with a projection of $2^{1}/2$ ān.. The ghanṭā is 4 ān.. The beki (below the amlā) is 1/2...(the projection of the amlā is) 1 ān.. The khapuri above is 1 ān. high, with a batter of 1 ān.. The kalasa is 6 ān. high.

(In this temple) the $b\bar{a}_{1}a$ is 18 $\bar{a}n$, the two potalas 20, the $sr\bar{a}hi$, $ghan_{1}\bar{a}$, beki, $aml\bar{a}$ and khapuri 14; the total of these items being $54^{1}/2$ $\bar{a}n$.. (In the gandi, which consists of two potalas, it is said that) the pirhās (constituting the first potala) should be 10 $\bar{a}n$. high; the $k\bar{a}n_{1}i$ $1^{1}/2$, the upper potala..., the sum of the two being $18^{1}/2$ $\bar{a}n$.. The kanika paga should have a batter of $4^{1}/2$ $\bar{a}n$, that of the anuratha being half i. e. 2 $\bar{a}n$..

The batter of the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ should also be $2\bar{a}n$. If the temple be not made $panchaghanf\bar{a}$ (i. e. if no miniature $ghanf\bar{a}s$ are set upon the gandi), then the batter of the anuratha should be half that of the kanika; while that of the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ should be half of that of the anuratha.

(स्व) (रेखगर्भ ६। आंगुळकु भद्ररस गर्भ २० आंगुळ।) पिड़ा भा ४॥० यांघ आ ३॥०। बन्धन आ १॥० उपर यांघ आ ३॥० वरण आ ४॥० कनीककु कनीक हुआइ आ २ आउ आ ७ पिड़ा दुइ पोटळ देव आ १० क्रुळ। वेक उंच होइब आ १॥० श्रीहरि बहळ होईब आ १॥०। मेळाण होइब आ २ क्रुळ। श्रीहरिकी पछ होइब घाट ॥०० घण्टा उच्च होइब आ ३ क्रुछ। घटा उच्च होईब ॥० वीर केदार अळा बहळ देव आ १। मेळाण होइब पाच्च पा १।०॥ अळाकु छाड़ी कपुरि विविच आंगु १ छे। भद्रकु कळस होईब। उच्च खुरामध्य होइब आ ६॥० कनीककु कनीक। भद्रर

भाग समापत। पञ्चुवट कछे काखुजे कटाइब। राहाकु तेतेक फटाइब (२६-३० प्रः)

If the garbha of the Rekha be (1) 6, then that of the Bhadra is 20. The pābhāga should be $4^{1/2}$, jāngha $3^{3/4}$, bāndhanā $1^{1/2}$, upar jāngha $3^{3/4}$, baranda $4^{1/2}$. From kanika to kanika the length will be (There should be) 7 piṭhās. The two poṭalas will be 10 ān. high (?). The beki is $1^{1/2}$ ān. high; the srāhi $1^{1/2}$. Its projection will be 2 ān.. The ghanṭā should be set back 5/8 ān. from the edge of the srāhi. The ghanṭa should be 3 ān. high. ; the amlā should be 1 ān. high, its projection being $1^{1/4}$ ān.. The khapuri should be set back 1 ān. from the edge of the amlā. There should be a kalasa for the Bhadra (set upon the khapuri). Its height, including that of the pāda (which is here called the khurā) should be $6^{3/4}$ ān..

The length (of the gandi from) kanika to kanika at the top of the pofala should be half the length from kanika to kanika at the base. Thus ends the specification of the Bhadra. It the temple is of the panchaghania type then the batter of the rāhā should be equal to the batter of the sides (i. e. the kanika?).

2. A detailed specification is also given for the yandi of the Bhadra as follows:

अभरगर्भ हात बार आङ्गुळक प्रथम पिंद्र किनिक हा ७।१२ वार आङ्गुळ । द्वतीय पिंद्र किनिक हा ७।४ चारि आगुळक । चारि सुता। मेळाण आ २॥ ६० सुता। बहळ आ ६ ङ्गुळ । ॥ सुता ॥ तृतीय पिड़ा किनिक । किनिक हा ६।१० दस आङ्गुळ । बहळ आ ४॥ –० सुता अधे। मेळाण आ ६॥ ० सुता। चतुर्थ पिडा किनिककु । किनिक हा ६।३ छ । दस सुता अध्ये। मेळाण आ २।० पाप। पष्ट पिड़ा किनिककु किनिक हा ६।३ छ । पाप। वहळ आ ४।१० देंद्र

सुता। मेळाण २॥ ≤० सुता। सप्तम पिढ़ा कनिककु कनिक हा १।१ सुता। वहळ आ ४॥ ० सुता। मेळाण आ २। ० सुता। अष्टम पिड़ाकु कनिक हा ४।१२ आंगुल वहळ आ ४॥ ० सुता। मेळाण आ २।० पाए॥ नवम पिड़ा कनिककु कनिक हा ४।६ आंगुल ॥ ८० सुता अधे। मेळाण आ २। ० दशम पिड़ा कनिककु कनिक हा ४ थे दुइ आंगुला दुइ सुता। वह आ ४ सुताए। अधे॥ एकादशम पिडा कनिककु ॥ कनिक हा ३।१३ आङ्कु अधे। वहळ अ १३ सुता अधे। मेळाण आ ३।६ सुता। अधे। मेळाण आ १ वार सुता। त्रयोदस पिडा कनिककु ॥ कनिक हा ३।४ दस सुता॥ वहळ आ ३। पाञ्चसुता अधे। मेळाण आ १॥० पिड़ा मुहण्टाकु वेक पछ हेव। तेर आंगुल सुता। वेक वहळ हेव आ ४ अधे। श्रीह वहळ आ ४ दस सुता। घण्टा महुण्टी पछ हेव। आ ४ के वहळ न पा।०। (२०६-१२ पृः)

In the case of a Bhadra having a garbha equal to hata and 12 angulas in length, the first pirha, from kanika to kanika, should be 7 hatas 12 angulas long. The second pithā should be 7 hātas 4 āngulas 4 sutās in length; its projection being 2 an. 15 su., its height being $6^{1/2}$ an.. The third pirha is 6 ha. 10 an., and 5 an. 13 su. thick. The projection is $6^{3}/4$ an. $(2^{3}/4$?). The fourth pirha is 6 ha. 3 an. $10^{1/2}$ su.. Its projection is $2^{1/2}$ ān.. The sixth pirhā is 5 hā. $7^{1/4}$ ān.. It is 5 ha. 11/2 su. in thickness. Its projection is 2 an. 11 su. The seventh pirhā is 5 hā. 1 su. in length; the thickness being 4 an. 13 su. and the projection 2 an. 5 su.. The eighth pithā is 4 ha. 12 an. long, 4 an. 13 su. thick and has a projection of 21/4 an.. The ninth pirha is 4 ha. 6 an. 10 suc long, and has a projection of 2 an. 6 su.. The tenth picha is 4 ha. 2 an. 2 su. long, 1 an. $4^{1/2}$ su. (?) thick. The eleventhpithā is 3 hā. 131/2 ān. long, X ān. and 131/2 su thick, and its projection is 2 an.. The twelfth pitha is 3 ha. 8 an. 2 su. long, 3 an. $9^{1/2}$ su. broad and it has a projection of 1 an. 12 su.. The thirteenth $pirh\bar{a}$ is 3 ha. 4 an. 10 su., the thickness being 3 an. $5^{1/2}$ su.. The projection is $1^{1/2}$ an..

The beki should be 13 an. 1 su. (?) set back from the muhanfi of the pithā. The beki should be $4^{1/2}$ an. The stāhi is 5 an. 10 su. high.

2. Mahabhadra:

(क) मैधं क्षेते तदावास्तु तत्रकाल वेवस्तना। गोरथ गुणासेन। तत्र अर्द्धे उपरथो भवेत्। उपरथो वेद आसन। अनुरथ युग्यभागेक। कुन्तिपण्डिमिदप्रोधिक परोथो भवेत्। उपरोथो वसुभागेन तद्द्धी अनुरथ भवेत्। कोणिपण्ड एवु कृज प्रसाद महाभद्र नाम। चत्रुषिठ शिखराणि च। यसे देसे प्रसादेक राज सफल भवेत्। प्रसाद महाभद्र समापत।। (६० पृः)

माहाभद्र भाग प्रभ काठि आङ्कुले १६ बाड़ ॥ पिष्ठ ६ बाड़ आङ्कुल ६॥) बेक ॥) श्रीहि उश्व २ आङ्कुल मेलाए २ए उपरे घण्टा उच ४ घण्टा वेक पाए अपला उच ॥) कपुरि उश्व ॥) मरिच ॥) कलस उश्व पा ५ ए घटणाकु बुक्ति करि गढ़िव ॥ राहा अनुरथ बाहार होइव आठ आंगुल ८ ॥ (११२ पृः)

The Mahābhadra has a garbha equal to 16 ān. in length. The pisfa is 6 ān., the $b\bar{a}ra$ $6^{1}/2$ (?) the beki is $^{3}/4$; the srāhi 2, with a projection of 2 ān.. On it is the ghanfā 4 ān. high. The beki is $^{1}/4$; the amlā, $^{3}/4$, the khapuri $^{3}/4$ with a batter equal to $^{3}/4$ ān.. The kalasa is 5 ān. high. Get at the meaning of these specifications fully and then build (the temple). The $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ and the anuratha should project 8 ān. (?) The goratha should be 6, the uparatha half of that (again, the uparatha is said to be equal to 4), the anuratha 2, the pariratha (It is said again that the uparatha is 4, the anuratha half of that). There should be 64 sikharas. . . .

3. BIJAYABHADRA:

According to () and () the Bijayābhadra should be used with the following Rekha temples, Ratnasāra, Duipadma and Mahā Meru

(क) (with reference to Ratnasara) आगरे विजआभद्र करिव। भद्रभाग ३४ (११५ ए:)

In front (of the Ratnasāra) build the Bijayābhadra. It has 34 bhāgas.

(क) (with reference to the Duipadma) विजञाभद्र करिब सेइ सप्तरथ। भद्र कले तिनि पोटल करिब। ए नारदवचन। श्री। (१३७ पृ:)

(In front of the Duipadma) build the Bijayābhadra temple, which should be of the saptaratha type. In this Bhadra, make three potalas (in the gandi). This is the saying of Nārada.

(छ) (रथक) १॥०-१॥॥०-२ (मेलाण) २-० विजयभद्र बोलि एहाकु (२१७ पृ:)

This is called the Bijayābhadra. The ratio of the rathakas is $1^{1/2}-1^{3/4}-2$ and their projections are 2-0 an..

याति रेख एहाकु विययाभद्र (२२४ प्रः)

With reference to the Mahā-Meru, it is said it is of the Rekha type and with it there should be the Bijayābhadra temple.

4. Kesari (?):

It is doubtful if the following temple is of the Bhadra type; for, in connection with its details, the term rekhaguṇāghāṭa has also been used. We have therefore left the passages as they stand, without being able to come to any definite conclusion regarding its form.

(ख) हाथक गर्भ। भूदरण। वरण्डी। पाटी करिव सुतारे १॥० सुता केशरि भाग॥ श्लोकः॥ सुता ज़िते मध्यस्थाने चतुर्दशवेतं॥ १४। देभाग अनु-रथए।४। मध्ये च रस अंसेन।६। केशरिभाग चतुर्दश्य। १४। (६५ प्टः)

केसरि भा ११ रथक भा ४ गण्डि श्रीही पिड़ा सिखर भा ४० रेख उआघाट भा ४ यातीरे भदर सिखर भा २० उपर भा २० (रथक) १॥०-२-२ (१८१ ए:)

(छ) केसर भाग ११ रथक १ घण्टा आहि पिड़ा सिखर परे बहुई ४० तल पोटलरे २७ (२२० प्टः)

The Kesari consists of 14 bhāgas, the middle (rāhā?) is formed by 6 parts, the anuratha by 5 (?).....

The Kesari is formed of 11 bhāgas, 5 rathakas... the ghanṭā, srāhi, piṛhā... it will bear 40 sikharas. In the Iower poṭala, 27.....

5. Nalinibhadra:

(क) शुद्धक्षेत्रे चत्रुक्ते । १८ । अष्टादश विभर्जिते । कैनसा रसाधेन १॥०॥ श्रृतुअसंकोणिपण्डका ।६। खुरकुम्भजङ्गन्यास्यात् अवध्या न वरण्डका छभय भार-अकिन्ति । विचित्र कर्म्नभाषित । दिपाकार सिखरे ८ । चत्रुदिक्षु समतत । प्रसाद नलिनभद्र सकत वैण्णवि विप्रयः । नल्नीभद्र सा । (६३ प्रः)

एहाकु नाराणिभद बोलि (१५६ पृ:)

नलनीभद्र पृष्ठ उच्च छ आंगुल ६॥ एहा खुरपिष्ट करिव। × × ×। पिष्टकु बाड़ (पल १) होइव दुइ आंगुल २। बाड़ पाभाग उच्च चारि आङ्कुल तिनि पा ४॥।।।। एहा पाञ्चकाम करिव। खुरा करिव मुचुलि समेधे होइ आङ्कुले छ सुता १८।। कलम करिव आंगुले दुइ सुता १८।। पटा करिव वार सुता।।।।। कणि करिव वार सुता।।।।। वसन्त करिव वार सुता।।।।।। गाए पाञ्च- कमकु उच्च चारि आङ्कुल तिनि पा ४।।।।।

तल्जांघ तिनि आंगुल तिनि पा ३।॥)। एति वास्तरमुण्डी करिब। बान्धण आंगुले तिनि पा १॥॥) पथि तिनि कम करिब॥ वरण्डिन सुता ।।–। गाए (पाए)। नोलिन सुता पाए।।–। (प दस कम निकर सात सुता ⊫ु निकर ॥।।) वसन्त न सुता पाए।।⇒०।।

जपरजांच तिनि आंगुल तिनि पा आ।। पिथ पिड़ा मुण्डि करिव। वरद्व चारि आंगुल तिनि पा शा। उच्च। पिथ दसकम किंव। १। दसकम सिर वहल। प्रथमे वरण्डो सात सुता दुइ पा। ३०। केणि करिव दस सुता दुइ पा। । ३०। पटा करिव दस सुता दुइ पा। ३०। कणि करिव दस सुता दुइ पा। ३०। नोलि करिव दस सुता दुइ पा। ३०। पटा (क) रिव दस सुता दुइ पा। ३०। नोलि करिव दस सुता दुइ पा। ३०। कणि करिव दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। ३०। नोलि करिव दस सुता दुइ पा। सुतारे। ३०। वसन्त करिव प्गार सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। ३०। श्री। गाप वाड़ जांच अठर आंगुल तिनि पा उच्च १८॥०।

गण्डि पाश्व विड़ाकु उश्व कोड़िए आंगुल २०। पिड़ा मेलाण दुइ आंगुल नेखाए दुइ आड़कु चारि आङ्गुल ४।६। प्रथम पिड़ा उश्व चारि आंगुल पाए ४।०। एथि भितरु काण्ठि दुइ पा। काण्ठि पुराइँ मारेणि मारिव चारि आङ्गुल पाए ४।०। प्रथम विड़ाकु दुतिय पीड़ पछ होइव दुइ आंगुल २। दुतिय पीड़ा उश्व होइव चारि आंगुल ४। एथि भितरु काण्ठि दुइ पा।। काण्ठि सरिकि मारेणि तिनि आंगुल दुइ पा ३।।०। दुतिय पिड़ाकु तृतिय पिड़ा पछ सात पा १।।०। तृतिया पिड़ा उश्व तिनि आंगुल तिनि पा ३।।०। वड़ काण्ठि उच आङ्गुले १। काण्ठि सरिकि मारेणि मरिव पाश्व आंगुल ६। तृतिय पीड़ाकु चतुर्थ पिड़ा पछ होइव देड़ आंगुल १।।०। पिड़ा उश्व होइव तिनि आंगुल दुइ पा ३।।०। पिड़ा उश्व होइव तिनि आंगुल दुइ पा ३।।०। पिड़ा उश्व होइव दिन आंगुल दुइ पा ३।।०। पिड़ा उश्व होइव दुइ आंगुल दुइ पा १।।०। पिड़ा उश्व होइव दुइ आंगुल २। पिड़ा उश्व तिनि आंगुल दुइ पा ३।।०। मारेणी मारिव तिनि आंगुल तिनि पा ३।।।०।

तिहिङ्क वेक पछ होइव तिनि आङ्कुल पाए २। । । वेक उभा तिनि आंगुल दुइ पा त्रिपाटि पुगईँ। सद्दे उभा तिनि आङ्कुल तिनि पा ३॥। । सद्दे भेलाण विनि आंगुल आंगुल तिनि पा ३॥। । सद्दे कि कपुरि मुहुटा पछ तिनि पा ॥। ।

मुहुटा उभ्ब तिनि पा ।।।। कपुरि मुहुटा पुराईँ अढ़ाइ आङ्कुल २।।। कपुरि मरिव मुहुटा सरिकि नम्र पा २।। डोरि मोठ दुइ पा ।।०। ए उपरे कपुरि उभ्ब देढ़ आङ्कुल १।।०। कपुरि मरिव सात पा १।।।०।

अला काण्ठो पछ होइब दुइ पा।।०। काण्ठी उभ्ब दुइ पा।।०। अला मोठ आङ्कुले १। अला मेलाण पाश्व पा १।०। अलाकु कपुरि मुहा पछ तिनि पा।।।∙। कपुरि मुहुटा सुधा उभ्व पाश्व पा १।०। मुहुटा सरिकि कपुरि मरिब सात पा १।।।∙।

कपुरिकि कलसपाद पछ पाश्च पा ११०। कलसपाद उश्व पाश्च पा ११०। ए बाहारे मुचुलि पाए।०। कलस दमा उश्व नम पा २१०। डोरि पाए।०। चाङ्गड़ा उश्व सदाइ आंगुल २॥०। घड़ि आंगुले उश्व १। कलस मोठ छ आंगुल ६।

भद्र एते कामकु उश्व तिनि हात तिनि पा। सोल आंगुल हाथभे सोल आंगुल हाओ। श्रो × × ५४३८६१२३४।श्रो।०।०। (१२६-३२ पृः)

The Nalinibhadra consists of 18 bhagas, the kainasa being 3 (half of six).........

This is called the Nalinibhadra.....

The pista of the Nalinibhadra is 6 $\overline{a}n$. high. It should be a Khura pista... From the pista, the bara should be set back 2 $\overline{a}n$... In the bara, the pabhaga is $4^3/4$ $\overline{a}n$.. The pabhaga should consist of five mouldings, the khura, including muchuli, is 1 $\overline{a}n$. 6 su.; the kalasa, 1 an. 2 su., the pata, 12su., the kani 12 su., the basanta 12 su.. The sum of the five mouldings in the pabhaga is thus $4^3/4$ $\overline{a}n$..

The falajāngha is 33/4 an.. In it should be placed khākharā mundis.

The bandhana is $1^3/4$ an. high, and is formed of three mouldings. The barandi is $9^1/4$ su., the noli 9 su. and the basanta $9^1/4$ su...

The upar jangha is 33/4 an.. In it place a pichā-mundi.

The baranda is $4^3/4$ in height. In it there should be ten mouldings. The ten mouldings are of equal height. At first comes the barandi, which is $7^1/2$ su., the pheni is $10^1/2$ su., the pafā is $10^1/2$ su., the kaņi is $10^1/2$ su., the noli is $10^1/2$ su., the noli is $10^1/2$ su., the haṇi is $10^1/2$ su., the haṇi is $10^1/2$ su, the basanta is $11^1/2$ su. the total height of the $b\bar{a}$ (including the $j\bar{a}$ ngha) is $18^3/4$ ān.

The gandi which consists of five piphās is $20\bar{a}n$, high. The Projection of the piphās from the bāpa is $2\bar{a}n$, on each side. The first piphā is $4^{1}/4\bar{a}n$, high (including the kānfi, which is $^{1}/2\bar{a}n$.). The batter is $4^{1}/4\bar{a}n$.. The second piphā is set back $2\bar{a}n$, from the (edge of the) first. The second piphā is $4\bar{a}n$, high, including the kānfi which is $^{1}/2\bar{a}n$.. The batter up to the base of the kānfi is $3^{1}/2\bar{a}n$.. The third piphā is $3^{3}/4\bar{a}n$, high. The big kānfi (which follows now) is $1\bar{a}n$, in height. The batter up to the kānfi is $5\bar{a}n$. The fourth piphā is set back $1^{1}/2\bar{a}n$, from the third. The piphā should be $3^{1}/2\bar{a}n$, high. This height includes that of the kānfi, which is $1/2\bar{a}n$, high. The batter is $4^{1}/2\bar{a}n$.. The fifth piphā is set back $2\bar{a}n$, from the fourth. The fifth piphā is $3^{1}/2\bar{a}n$, high, and its batter is $3^{3}/4\bar{a}n$..

From that, the beki should be set back $3^{1/4}$ an.. The beki, including the tripatis, is $3^{1/2}$ an. high. The srahi is $3^{3/4}$ an. high. Its projection is $3^{3/4}$ an.. The muhanti of the khapuri is $3^{1/4}$ an.. behind the edge of the srahi. The muhanti is $3^{1/4}$ an. high. The height of the khapuri, including that of the muhanti, is $2^{1/2}$ an., The batter of the khapuri should be $2^{1/4}$ an.. The dori is $1^{1/2}$ an.. Placed upon it, the khapuri is $1^{1/2}$ an. high, and its batter is $1^{3/4}$ an..

The $k\bar{a}nfi$ of the $aml\bar{a}$ is set back $^{1}/_{2}$ $\bar{a}n.$, its height being $^{1}/_{2}$ $\bar{a}n.$. The height of the $aml\bar{a}$ is 1 $\bar{a}n.$, and its projection $1^{1}/_{4}$ $\bar{a}n.$. From the $aml\bar{a}$, the $muh\bar{a}nfi$ of the khapuri is set back $^{3}/_{4}$ $\bar{a}n.$. The height of the khapuri, including that of the $muh\bar{a}nfi$, is $1^{1}/_{4}$ $\bar{a}n.$. The batter of the khapuri is $1^{3}/_{4}$ $\bar{a}ngulas$.

The $v\bar{a}da$ of the kalasa is set back $1^1/4$ an. from the khapuri, its height being $1^1/4$ an. After this is the muchuli, which is 1/4 an. high. The $dam\bar{a}$ of the kalasa is $2^1/4$ an., the dori 1/4, the $ch\bar{a}ngar\bar{a}$ $2^1/2$. The ghari is 1 an. high; thus bringing the total height of the kalasa to 6 an.

The total height of the Bhadra is three and three-fourths of a cubit...

XVIII. The Khakhara Temple

XCVII. 1. DRAVIRA:

(क) द्रविड़ा वड़िभस्तथा। त्रिभिरथ सयुक्त। द्ररविड़ा बड़िभभागि। श्री।श्री।द्रविड़ा प्रसाद समापत।श्री। (पृ: ६२)

द्रविभा प्रभकाठि आंगुले १६ दिघं गर्भ ए प्रति बार १२ पा ५ जाह द वेरा २ पाखुड़ा २ वरण्डि २ ख्या १६ ए उपरे कान्धमुचुलि २ काठि दुइ पा ॥०। कलस २ काण्ठि पा ॥० खाखरामुहुटा आंगुल २॥ खाखरा ६ कलस चारि आंगुल ४ कलस दुइ पाख दुइटा सिंघ करिब। गाए एते पदकु ५० बाड़ बहल ६॥ एहाकु भद्र नासि (=िस्त)। अनुरथरे सिखर ति तकु २४ राहारे प्रथमे मुण्डीए लेखाए ४ सेहि तहु सिख ४ (१३४ प्रः)

The Dravira and the Barabhi are friratha....

The length of the garbha of the Dravirā should be $16\,\bar{a}n$. and the breadth $12\,\bar{a}n$. The $p\bar{a}bh\bar{a}ga$ is 5, the $j\bar{a}ngha$ 8, the $ker\bar{a}$ 2, the $p\bar{a}khur\bar{a}$ 2, the $baran\dot{q}i$ 2. The $gan\dot{q}i$ is $16\,\bar{a}n$. On it is the 'muchuli at the shoulder,' which is $2\,\bar{a}n$. in height. Then comes the $k\bar{a}nfi^{i}$ $^{1}/_{2}\,\bar{a}n$. high. The $si\,\bar{a}hi$ (here the term kalasa has been used in this sense) is $2\,\bar{a}n$., the kanfi on it being $^{1}/_{2}\,\bar{a}n$. The $muh\bar{a}nfi$ of the $kh\bar{a}khar\bar{a}$ is $2\,\bar{a}n$. and the $kh\bar{a}khar\bar{a}$ itself $6\,\bar{a}n$. high. On it should be placed a kalasa 4 $\bar{a}n$. high. On both sides of the kalasa there should be figures of lions. The total height of the temple is thus $50\,\bar{a}n$. The walls are $6\,\bar{a}n$. thick (6 each, or $6\,\bar{a}s$ the sum of two sides?). This temple has no Bhadra. In the anurafha, there should be $24\,sikharas$; in the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ 4, at the rate of 1 in each.

2. Barabhi:

(क) बड़िम गर्भ काठ आङ्कुले १६ प्रति १२ पिष्ट ६ पाभाग ६ दुइ जांघ १० वरण्ड ६ पीड़ा २ गण्डी २० मुचुिल २ श्राहि २ खाखरा १० कलस ४ ख्या छिड़िब २ वेदि नास्ति। मुचुिल सरिक स्नाहि मेलाण। स्नाहि सरिक खाखरा मुहुटा। खाखरा छिड़िब अदाइ आंगुल २॥० लेखाए पा ४ राहारे मुण्डोए नेखाए ४ अनुरथरे तिनि सिखर लेखाए २४ बड़िमभाग १० रथक पा ४ सिखर २४ मुण्डी ८ परिजङ्कपिष्ट।

(रथक) २-१॥०-१॥० (मेलाण) १॥-॥० (१३४-५ प्रः)

The garbha of the Barabhi is 16 an. in length and 12 in breadth. The pisfa is 6 an., the pābhāga 6, the two fānghas 10, the baranda 6, the pithā 2, the gandi 20, the muchuli 2, the srāhi 2, the khākharā 10 and the kalasa 5 in height. The batter of the gandi is 2 an.. There is no bisama in this temple.

The srāhi should project to a point which is vertically above the edge of the muchuli. The muhānii of the khākharā should be vertically above the edge of the srāhi. The batter of the khākharā is $2^{1/2}$ ān. on each side.

In the four rāhās, there should be 4 mundis, and in the anurathas, there should be 24 in all.

The Barabhi temple consists of 10 bhagas. It is pancharatha. It has 24 sikharas and 8 mundis. It should be placed upon the Parijangha pista. The ratio of the rathakas should be $2-1^{1}/_{2}-1^{1}/_{2}$ and their projections $1^{1}/_{2}-3^{1}/_{4}$ an,.

3. Kosoli:

(क) कोसोछि भाग ६० रथक ६ शिखर नास्ति रेख गुण खाखरा खाखर ४॥· (रथक) ४-४-८-८ (मेळाण) ३(१)-१॥०-॥०-।⊳ (शेष प्रष्ठा) (ग) ए कासोल भाग ६० रथक ६ सिखर नास्ति रेखगुणाघाठ ३० (६८ पूः) कोसलिभाग ६० रथक ६ सिखर नास्ति रेखगुल्लाखर (रथक) ६-६-६-६ (मेलाण) २-१॥०-॥०-।≈०-(१) (१८२ पृः)

कोसल भाग ६० रथक ६ सिखर नास्ति रेखगुण खाखर (रथक) १ (मेलाण) २-१-॥०-॥० (१८३ प्रः)

कोसली भा १८ रथक भा ५ सिखर नास्ति रेखगुणीघाठ ४ (रथक) ३-३-२-३ (मेलाण) २-१-॥० (२०२ प्रः)

The Kosoli consists of 60 bhagas, 9 rathakas. It has no sikharas. The rathakas are in the ratio of 5-5-4-6-6, their projections being 2-1-3/4-1/2 an..

XIX. Miscellaneous.

XCVIII. Lakshmi-dwara

The main doorway of the temple is called the Lakshmidwara or the door of Lakshmi, the goddess of prosperity.

(छ) दुआर ओसार ४ डश्व आठ ८ (१२६ प्रः) इार ओसार आ ४ डश्व आ ८ (१६३ प्रः)

The door should be 4 an. wide and 8 in height (in the case of a temple of which the garbha is 16 an. in length).

The term $parichh\bar{a}$ being obscure, it has not been possible to translate the following passages.

लक्ष्मीहार ओसार हरि चारि ४।० आङ्गुल पाए। कवाट परिछा उश्च करिव आ १०॥ | विस्वा नवग्रह दुआरे उश्व १३। | सोल आङ्गुल प्रमाणकु याणी दुआर करिव। सेही लक्ष्मिहार उश्व आठ आ ८। (८६ प्रः)

रेखगर्भर करिब बतिस भाग ३२ कवाट परिछ तेईसि २३ भाग भिखरे न्देव ३४ भाग । नवप्रह आठ ८ भाग करिब । (२१२ प्रः)

XCIX. Torana or the arch

Toranas are usually built near a temple for the ceremony of swinging the idol of the deity.

- (क) एवे त्रोणभाग जानि ॥ त्रोणभाग प्रवस्त्यामि यथाभागन विद्यते । साएम त (=त्रय १) विभागेन विस्तारा चत्रुविधिकमात् । उक्षर्ग । त्रोणादै विस्तार ४ ॥
- (छ) देवदेख्छे तोरणा खम्भ करिब ... तोर्रणाभागपि वक्ष्यामि न भागे ह मुण्डे मुण्डे पन्ध तथा ।। हवहारा कथयामि र्खर्माण सिल्लिप राजिम (२६ पृ:)

देवदेख्ले तोरणा करिब...तोरणाभागिप वश्यामि मुण्डे मुण्ड पङ्क तथा ।०। नवहारा कथयामि पैमाण सिल्लिप राजिन न भागे ६ (२३७ पृ:) Erect a forana in the temple of the deity. The ratio between the height and the width should be as 3 (?) is to 4. Divide the height into 9 parts of which the foils should be in the ratio of 4:3:2. Or, divide the height into 11 parts making the foils in the ratio of 4-3-2-2.

C. Stambha

Here the pillars to be placed under the above forana are alone described.

(क) अर्द्धसम्बपाद चौरस छभाग करिब। तिनभाग जाङ्क करिब। भागे वान्धनी करिब। तिनि भाग उपर जाङ्क करिब। तिनिभाग पालका करिब। गाए भाग १६। पाञ्चभाग करिब मोट। ४८।। (१६ प्टः)

्पमन्त खम्बकु पिष्ट उश्व १६ भाग होइब। पिष्ट उश्व येते खम्ब उश्व तेते। उश्व तिनि भागरु भागे मोट होइब खम्ब। ४६। (६० प्रः)

ए खम्ब ऋोक। विव संगतभागेन वाणेन गलका तथा। पालका ब्रह्भागेन।। १० ५ २०

विशभागेन मोदिता। (८० पृः)

खम्भभाग जानिमा। ऋोक। पादेन खुरभागेन न्त्रेभाग जंघास्तका भद्र-रुद्रभागेन। मालभागेन प्रहस्तथा पाद ६ दुइ जांघ १६ वान्धना १ वरण ६ ताङ्कमूख्वाङ्क मोट १ कोरभाग कोर १ उपर भाग ४ भाग ४ कोर १ त्रिकवाङ्क ३ कोरपा तिनि पा। (चित्र) (१०१ प्रः)

... The stambha or pillar should be as high as the pista (of the temple?). The width of the stambha will be 3/4 its height (is it the circumference, or the diameter?). The pābhāga of the stambha should be square in section and 6 measures in height. Then should come the jāngha 3 measures high, then the bāndhanā 1 measure, then the upar jāngha 3, lastly the pālakā, which is 3 measures in height. The total is thus 16.

According to another reading, the pabhaga is 6, the two janghas 16, the bandhana 1 and the baranda 9.

CI. Nabagrahas

On a panel over the lintel of the main doorway, it is customary to carve the images of the nine planets. In the present section, we get a description of these deities.

It may not be uninteresting to note in this connection that there is a miniature votive shrine at Sarnath, where figures of the Sapta-matrikas with those of Bhairaba and Ganesh appear over the lintel. These matrikas moreover have been depicted in a dancing mood.

(ख) ए नवप्रहंक विचार । रिव अग्निकोणरे वसई । एहांकर आयुध पदा । युक्कसमान *। एक चक्ररथ । पदा उपरे पद्मासन । आउ सप्तारव । दुइ भुज । पद्मकान्ति । अभयहस्त । १ । चन्द्र स्वेतकान्ति विसिस्वरथ गतं । गदाहस्त । मङ्गल रजतकान्ति । चतृभुज । सिक्तगुलं । गदा वरहस्त । बुध पितकान्ति । खड़गचर्म गदाकरहस्त । ४। बृद्धपती पितकान्ति । चतृभुज । दण्डवरा अधग्रुत्र कोमण्डल हस्त । ६। सनीरवर नीलकान्ति । गुन्नगत । चतृभुज । खड़गवरगदा । धनुहस्ते । ६। राहु नोलकान्ति । वीकरालमुख । चतृभुज । खड़गचर्म । शुलवरहस्त । ८। केतु धुन्नकान्ति । गदावरहस्त । दुइ भुज ६ । (३२-३ पृः)

This is (a detailed description of) the nine planets (i. e. of their presiding deities). Rabi or the Sun should be set at the S. E. corner (of the temple). His chariot has one wheel. On a lotus, He sits in the padmāsana. And (his chariot has) seven horses. The deity has two arms. His colour is like that of the lotus flower. His hand is disposed in the abhaya mudrā. Chandra or the Moon is white in colour.....He has a club in one hand. Mangala

is of the colour of silver. He has four arms, having a weapon, a sula or spear and a club or gadā in the hands, the last one being disposed in the bara mudrā. Budha is yellow in colour. He has a sword, shield, club in each hand, the last being disposed in the bara mudrā. Brihaspati is yellow in colour. He has four arms. In his hands are the mace, akshasufra, kamandalu and the bara mudrā. Sani is blue in colour.....He has four arms. In his hands are the spear, bara mudrā, the mace and the bow. Rāhu is blue in colour. His face is distorted. He has four arms, with the sword, shield, spear and bara mudrā in them. Ketu is of the colour of smoke. He has two arms, in which are the mace and the bara mudrā.

XX. Dictionary of Architectural Terms.

- Amlā, Alā, Anglā, Aalā, Āmalakya, Amalāna—Fruit of the Phyllanthus Emblica; ribbed structure, of the shape of an extremely flattened spheroid, set above the beki in Rekha temple; bhumi-a., similar structure used to demarcate one bhumi from another in kanika paga of rekha gandi.
- Anurāhā—Second paga from centre în sapta- and nabaratha temples.
- Anuratha, Anartha, Anortha—Name of 2nd. pilaster, from the central one, in the rekha-gandi of a pancharatha temple; name of 3rd pilaster in sapta- and naba-ratha temples.
 - A- Abbreviation of angulas.
- Angula—Finger; measure equal to width of one finger; one-sixteenth of one hatha or cubit.
 - Asana—Seat; posture of sitting; ground-plan.
 - Ayudha—Weapon; article held by a deity in the hand.
 - Bahala-Adj., wide.
 - / Bandha—System of classifying apartments according to their area in square hāthas (See XX—XXIII); pose of sexual union; b.-kāma, figures in that state.
 - Banafiba—Wild animal; b.-ghaftfa, adj., adorned with figures of wild animals.
 - Barajhānji—a water plant; flower of b. carved on jamb of doorway.
- Baranda, Barana—Crowning set of moulding in bara of temple.

Barandi, barani—The first or lowermost moulding in bāndhanā or baranda; bhnmi-b., all moulding in bhumi of kanika paga except the bhumi-amlā in Rekha temple.

Bara-deul—The big temple; name of Rekha temple.

Bāndhanā—That which binds; set of mouldings between jānghas.

Bara—Wall; portion between pista and gandi of a temple.

Bedi-Altar; bisama; a kind of pista.

Beka, beki—neck; portion between bisama and amlā of Rekha temple; same between gandi and srāhi of Bhadra; amla-b., beki under amlā and above ghantā of Bhadra temple.

Bhadra—Adj., auspicious; particular order of temple; a kind of pisfa.

Bhaga—Division; specification; see § XV, XVII.

Bhumi—Plane; planes into which the body of a temple is divided, e.g., pista, pābhāga etc.; planes into which gandi is divided.

Biswa-One-sixteenth.

Boli-?

Chakaçã—Level piece of ground; ghāça-c., level platform at the base of bekt.

The settlement is in the second

Changara—Basket; upper hemispherical portion in the body of kalasa.

Changuri—Rim of kalasa; portion between beki and ghari in kalasa.

Chhapara—Roof; c.-muhā, turned towards roof, i.e. sky-wards.

Chhiriba—v. to take off from length or width as height increases.

Dalajharā—Petal; moulding used in Padmapisja with such carving.

Damā—Lower hemisphere in the body of kalasa; similar moulding forming part of kumbha in pābhāga.

Darapani—?

Deula—Temple; d.-chārani, female singers in temples; figures of sitting women set on ghāra chakarā apparently supporting amlā upon their neck.

Dhara—Edge: edge carved on pagas.

Dirgha—Long; length.

with one forepart, but two hinder parts set at right angles to each other; d.-singha, similar figure of a lion set on ghāra chakarā of a temple.

Drigha—corruption of dirgha.

Dāli—scroll; scroll-work.

Dori moulding resembling a cord; moulding used between two hemispheres of kalasa or kumbha.

Gaja—Elephant; g.-gamini, frieze consisting of figures of moving elephants; g.-sinha, figure of a crouchant lion upon a prostrate elephant; g.-virala, virala in which the head of the lion has been substituted by that of an elephant.

Galakā-throat : beki.

Gamā—?; (according to the silpins of Lalitagiri) the corbelled arch placed above the lintel on the inner side.

Gambhirā-Sanctuary; chief room inside temple, where

the image is; (in Bengal) space between the figure of a deity and the chalachitra or background.

Gandi—Trunk; tower immediately above bara of temple; in Rekha, portion between bara and bisama; in Bhadra, between bara and beki; in Khakhara, portion between bara and kandha-muchuli.

Garbha—Womb; interior; bed (of a river); room inside a temple; g.-muda, course of stones placed over garbha.

Gauriya—Of Gaura (portion of ancient Bengal); style prevalent in Gaura.

Gelabāi—Scroll with human or animal figures carved alternately on lelf and right side of it; manushya-kautuki.

Geri-Muhanti.

Ghanfā—Bell: bell-shaped ribbed structure set on srāhi of Bhadra temple; pancha-g., qualification for Bhadra with one set of piṛhās; naba-g., same for one with two sets of piṛhās.

Ghāra—Shoulder; portion above gandi; g.-chakarā, horizontal platform at that place.

Ghari—instrument for measuring time; truncated cone placed on top of kalasa.

Hāndi—Spherical pot; similar structure placed below ghanfā or khākharā.

Hāta, Hātha—Cubit; unit of measurement consisting of 16 finger-widths.

*Jagamohan—That which pleases the whole world; that which is most pleasing; name of structure in front of Rekha, usually a Bhadra.

Jalantara—Niche at junction of different rathakas in jangha.

Jangha, Jangha-Shin; recessed vertical portion of wall

between the projecting elements, namely, pābhāga, bāndhanā and baranda.

Jhalama—Amount of projection.

Kākha-Side.

Kalasa—Water-pot; similar structure placed on top of a temple; (rarely) handi or the moulding known as kumbha.

Kāma—Piece of work; moulding.

Kāndha—Shoulder; portion at the top of gandi; k.-muchuli, muchuli placed at that point in a Khākharā temple.

* Kani—Moulding of the shape of a V placed sideways; k.-pisfa, particular type of pisfa.

Kanika—Outermost pilaster in the body of a temple; kanyāsa.

Kanyā—Daughter; female; female figure; nāga-k., female figure with the lower half of the body like that of a snake.

Kanyāsa—Kanika.

Kānfi—Throat; vertical interval between pirhās, two mouldings or two pofalas.

/ Kapuri-See khapuri.

Kāfeni—Amount of take-off in width or length; batter.

Kāfhi—Stick; unit of measurement equal to one cubit.

Katā—?

Rhakhara—Rectangular parallelopiped with vertical sides replaced by an open S-form; k.-deul, temple having such structure at the top; k.-mundi, miniature of

Khakhara temple used as ornamental motif.

*Khapuri—Cranium; structure resembling flattened bell on amlā; ghanţā.

Khorā—Foot of an article of furniture; lowermost moulding used in pista or pābhāga (of a particular shape); khurā.

Khura, Khurā-Same as khorā.

Khura-A kind of pista.

Kona—angle; corner; k.-singha, figure of a lion placed at the corner of jangha.

Kumbha—Water-pot; similar moulding used in pābhāga; a kind of pista.

Kurma—Tortoise; a kind of pisfa.

Kuta-Mountain; peak.

Lakhā—Particular ornamental pendant suspended from chānguri of kalasa.

Lakshmi-pāta—Lintel (on account of its having a figure of Lakshmi carved upon it).

Lefani-? used as adj. for a particular kind of pirhā.

Laharā-Succession of waves; corbel.

Lahari—Series of waves; hangsa-1., frieze with figures of the swan.

Manushya-kautuki-Gelabai scroll.

Mareni-kateni; batter.

Mastaka—Name coined to denote portion of a temple above gandi and below kalasa.

Melana-Projection.

Muchuli—Circular flattened pillow; similar moulding placed under kumbha, kalasa or khākharā.

Muda—To close; garbha-m., horizontal course of stones closing garbha; rafna-m., similar course closing room above garbha.

Muhānfi—Short vertical portion at the base of khurā, khākharā, khapuri.

Mukha—Face; front; m.-sāla, temple placed in front of Rekha (usually a Bhadra).

Mundi, Mundei-Miniature temple set on wall as decora-

tion; khākharā-m., piṛhā-m., bajra-m., phula-m., same with crown like that of a Khakhara, or Bhadra temple or crowned by ornament known as bajra or mass of foliage.

Naba—Nine; n.-ratha, a temple having nine pilasters, resulting from four successive projections upon its face.

Nāga—Mythical tribe of serpents; figure, half-man and half-serpent below; n.-patni, female nāga; n.-bandhi, intertwined figure of two or four snakes carved continuously along jamb and lintel.

Nahara-Laharā; corbel.

J Napungsaka—Hermaphrodite; Rekha wtthout sikharas.

Noli—moulding with the edge like that of a semicircle; torus.

Olamba-Corruption of plumb-line.

Osar-Width.

Pā-Quarter; foot; shortened form of pābhāga.

Pābhāga—Division corresponding to the foot; set of three, four or five mouldings at the base of a temple (above pista or pedestal).

Pachha-Behind; set-back from something.

/Pāda-Foot; base; pābhāga.

Padma-Lotus; p.-pista, pedestal of that name.

/Paga—Segment; segments produced upon face of temple by producing part of it to a more forward plane.

Pahanra—Early morning; twilight (?); demarcated edge of mouldings (through which the moulding seems to fade away).

Pākhuṭā—Petal; petals carved on khurā, ghanṭā, etc.; sijupaṭra-p., carving resembling leaves of Euphorbia.

Pālakā—Capital of column (resembling lotus?) (?); abacus (?).

Panapatri-Pendant suspended from the dori of kalasa.

Pancha—Five; p.-ratha, temple having five pagas; p.-ghanta, Bhadra temple having one set of pirhās:

Parichhā-Jamb (?).

Parijangha-A kind of pista.

Pari—Fairy; p.-kanyā, figure of flying women above central image.

Pariratha—Fourth paga from centre in nabaratha temples. Pasibā—To be set back.

Pata-Moulding with a square edge.

Pāta—Flat slab of stone; Lakshmi-p., slab serving as lintel with image of Lakshmi carved on it; Nabagraha-p., slab placed above lintel with figures of the nine planets carved upon it; parāsa-p., course of stone placed across angle of a square room in order to reduce square opening at top into an octagonal opening of smaller dimensions.

Petā-Moulding used in khura pista (cyma recta).

Pheni, Phenā—Hood of a serpent; second moulding in baranda resembling same; beak, with cavetto replaced by cyma recta.

Phera pakhura—petals turned upwards.

Pirhā—Flat wooden seat; elements of which the gandi of Bhadra temples is composed; p.-deul, Bhadra temple.

Pistū, Pitha, Pristha—Pedestal (examples, Padma, Singha, Bhadra, Bedi, Suthira, Khura, Kumbha, Parijangha, Kurma).

Pojala—Chapter; group of piphas.

*Prati-Width (corruption of Sans. prastha).

Pristha-See pista.

Pusangkara, Pungsakara-?

Rāhā—Central projected pilaster of a temple.

Rathaka-miniature ratha; paga.

Rekha—Order of temple; r.-deul, Rekha temple; r.-gunāghāṭa, -uāghāṭa, -āghāṭagunāghāṭa, sum of set-backs of ganḍi from baranḍa, batter of ganḍi and that of bisama or only batter of ganḍi (?).

Sarhai—Cocoanut shell; element below ghanfā in Bhadra temple; same above beki in Khākharā temple.

Srāhi-also called Sarhai, Hāndi.

Sikhara—Miniature of Rekha temple used as ornament on body of Rekha temple.

Singha—Lion; s.-pisfa, a kind of pisfa; s.-asana, seat of the deity; dopichha-s., lion set at corners with one forepart and two hindparts set at right angles to each other; gaja-s., figure of triumphant lion sitting upon prostrate elephant; s.-virala, figure of triumphant lion standing on two legs upon prostrate demon or elephant.

Stambha-Pillar.

Suthira—having stability; a kind of pista.

 $T\bar{a}nku$ —Particular ornament set at the edge of mouldings or $pirh\bar{a}$.

Torana-Arch.

Tripāfi—projected borders at upper end of beki.

Uā-Rekha-gandi.

Uchharga-Height.

backwards, upon prostrate elephant or demon; gaja-v., nara-v., same with the head of a lion replaced by that of an elephant, demon (corruption of Sans. Vyāla, terrible?).

APPENDIX À.

Classification of Rekha temples having three elements in their $b\bar{a}_{i}a$.

We have already seen that Rekha temples can be roughly divided into two classes: one having three and the other five elements in its bara. Of these the former seems to have been the earlier type, while the latter was apparently evolved at a later date. It has appeared from certain observations in Bhubaneswar that the first type of Rekha temples can be further divided into two sub-types. It is the object of the present appendix to describe those two types without reference to the relative dates of their origin. The question of their evolutionary sequence has to be postponed from present consideration as that cannot be undertaken before the chronology of the temples of Orissa has been satisfactorily determined. With regard to the classification even, we shall have to confine ourselves to such features as our observable with the naked eye, we shall not be able to use the quantitative relations subsisting between different elements of the temples as no data are available on that subject Investigators favoured with more leisure and ampler resources will have to take up the task of measuring the elements of these temples in the light of the silpasastras and then improve the classification which is now being tentatively offered here.

The largest number of Rekha temples having three elements in their $b\bar{a}ra$ is to be found at Bhubaneswar in the Puri district. Many of these are in ruins, while some of them display a type of sculpture which is presumably more ancient than the sculptures of Mukteswara or Lingarāj. In one of them, the Parasurāmeswara temple, we come across an inscription dated by the late Prof. R. D. Banerji as belonging to the eighth century a. p.* So far no temple of an equal date has been found in Orissa which displays five elements in its $b\bar{a}ra$, which was so characteristic of later times. These temples can, therefore, be held to have been introduced into Orissa before temples having five elements in their $b\bar{a}ra$ had come into being.

The first feature that marks all temples having three elements in their bara is that there is a depression in them which marks off clearly the gandi from the bara. This depression is never present in temples of the second order in Orissa. The depressed portion may or may not be ornamented with human figures or figures of other designs. When we come to details, we find that these temples can be sub-divided into two sub-types, in one of which the gandi is divided by bhumi-amlus into several bhumis, while in the other, the gandi is absolutely plain without any bhumi divisions in it at all. We shall call these two Types A and B respectively. Type A is sometimes accompanied by a rectangular jagamohana as in the temples of Parasurameswara, Mohini or Uttareswara, or it might go singly as in Paschimeswara or Satrughneswara; Type B, however, always goes

^{* &#}x27;History of Orissa, Vol. II, p. 338.

singly and not in one single case has it been found with a jagamohana either of the Parasurāmeswara or of the orthodox Bhadra type. This may, therefore, be taken as an important feature differentiating the two types from one another.

If we now pass on to further details, we notice first of all that Type A is never set upon a pista while Type B may or may not have a pista underneath. The pabhaga of Type A is very often made up of three mouldings of equal height as in Parasurameswara. Its janaha is plain, but one mundi or sikhara is usually set upon it in the kanika-paga. The gandi is divided into several bhūmis by bhūmi-amlās, which may be round or square in cross-section. Each bhūmi is composed of a number of bhūmi-barandis, the number of the latter being usually four. The uppermost barandi is smaller in height than the other three, while a bho surmounted on the third bhumi-barandi reaches out so as to touch the fourth one with its crown. Each bhūmi is thus constituted by three and a half bhūmibarandis, so to say.

The bisama on the top of the gandi is not divided into pagas as the gandi itself. The rāhā-paga is highly projected on each face of the temple, but the frontal one shows a greater projection on part of its body up to a certain height of the gandi than those on the other three sides. Type A is generally tri-ratha in plan and rarely pancha-ratha. Type B, however, is as frequently tri-ratha as pancha or sapta-ratha.

The khapuri of Type A is surmounted by a kalasa or by a cylindrical object, the name of which yet remains to be

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discovered. This object has been identified as a lingam by Prof. Banerii, but the identification seems to us extremely doubtful. On the top of a ruined temple situated in the north of Kotifirtha in Bhubaneswar, this object is found to be a cylindrical structure, a foot or so in height, the upper half of which is circular and the lower octagonal (hexagonal?) in cross-section. The upper portion is carved up into a band surmounted by a short amla from which it is separated by a well-marked depression. In the temple of Siddheśwara in Baudh, where Prof. Banerji discovered it, the upper half of the object has been left plainly circular. This might have given him the impression that it was a lingam. On the banks of the Ravi at Bajaura in the Kangra district, we find a similar object which had once crowned some fti-anga Rekha temple at that place. object is similar to the object in question, but it is there cut up into various designs, in such a manner that any identification of it with a lingam is rendered impossible. Whatever might be its name, we find that it is never present in temples of Type B which are uniformly surmounted by a kalasa of the usual design.

There is an interesting feature connected with the iconography of temples of Type A. We notice first of all that virāla figures, which are prolific in the later temples of Orissa, are entirely wanting in their case. So also are sikharas of the khākharā-mundi variety. Amorous scenes are depicted, but nowhere with the same amount of openness as in the late temples.

Let us now put together in tabular form the characteristics of the two types of tri-anga Rekha temple for facility of comparison. Type A may or may not be accompanied by a jagamohana of the Parasurāmeswara type.

- 1. Absence of pista.
- . 2. Generally tri-ratha, rarely pancha-ratha, never more than that.
- 3. Pābhāga composed of three equal mouldings generally, among which the kumbha moulding is replaced by a noli.
 - 4. Jangha plain, with inset of mundis.
- 5. Bhūmi-amlās in kanika-paga. The amlā may be square or round. Four bhūmi-barandis, of which the highest two are clasped together.
 - 6. Bisama without paga divisions.
- 7. Frontal raha shows extreme projection. It is usually surmounted by a medallion with the figure of some deity set within.
 - 8. Khapuri may or may not be present.
 - 9. Kalasa or the cylindrical object on top.

Type B always goes singly.

- 1. Pisla may or may not be present.
- 2. Tri-ratha, pancha-ratha or sapta-ratha.
- 3. Plain gandi.
- 4. Kalasa present, but never the other object.

At Bhubaneswar, the following temples belong to Type A, but the list must not be taken to be exhaustive: the ruined temple to the north of Kotitirtha, Paschimeswara, Parasurāmeswara, Mohini, Mārkandyeswara, Uttareswara, Gauri-Sankar-Ganes, Bāgheswara, Bisweswara, three ruined temples beside Rāmeswara. The following temples belong to Type B: an empty temple to the west of

Sobhaneśwara, Kotitīrtha, Beleśwara, Tāleśwara, Chakreśwara and Mangaleśwara.

It would be interesting to compare these temples of Bhubaneswar with those situated in other parts of Orissa. The temples of Baudh as photographed by the late Prof. R. D. Banerji show that all of them belong to Type A of our scheme. Two of them, namely Siddheśwara and Nîlmādhava, have jagamohanas of the Parasurāmeswara type, while that situated in the N. W. corner of Ramesvara in Baudh is not accompanied by any jagamohana. The ground-plan of this temple is unlike that of the temples of Bhubaneswar, being formed by two intersecting squares, instead of the usual square, the sides of which have been partly projected forward. But this temple presents one feature which is interesting from another point of view. Underneath the frontal rāhā, there is a porch supported by two short pillars. This is a feature found rarely in Orissa, but present quite commonly at Osian in Rajputana and different portions of the Punjab Himalayas. The temples of Sāripalli in Vizagapattam and those in the Mahanadi valley in Orissa have to be examined carefully in this connection.

Another ancient site of temple-building in Orissa seems to have been Khiching in the State of Mayurbhanj. Although the place is now entirely in ruins, still it is very interesting to find among the existing ruins, examples of both the types of temples we have described in connection with Bhubaneswar. The temple of Kutaitundi belongs to Type A, while that of Chandrasekhara belongs to Type B. Kutaitundi has a pābhāga composed of four mouldings as in the ruined temple to

the west of Sobhaneswara at Bhubaneswara. The gandi, however presents a feature which is to be met with nowhere else in Orissa. Instead of three and a half bhūmi-amlās we find here only two bhumi-amlās and a half. The Chandra-sekhara temple presents another interesting feature, namely, that its kanikapaga in the bāra has been ornamented with a number of pilasters instead of with mundis of the usual type. This equates it with the Rekha temples of Manbhum rather than with Orissa, for it is in Telkupi in Manbhum that we find this feature occurring once more.

We thus find that although the two temples of Khiching present features in common with those of Bhubaneswar, yet they present features which display a certain originality of design. Mr. Chanda's study of the sculptures of Khiching led him to the conclusion that Khiching was to be regarded as a semi-independent centre of Art having affiliations with Gaur, Magadha and Orissa, but also possessing certain characters distinctly of its own. The same might be said with regard to Architecture, but with this reservation that the originality displayed in this case did not express itself in as vigorous a form as in the allied field of sculpture.*

^{*} The two temples of Khiching have been recently restored with great care under the able supervision of Mr. Sailendra Prasad Bose of the Mayurbhanj Archaeological Survey. A motor road has also been constructed connecting Khiching with the Chaibassa-Jajpur Road. This important place has thus been made easily approachable, for which thanks are due to the State of Mayurbhanj.

APPENDIX B:

An attempt at the restoration of the text of Bhubanapradipa.*

भृषिरुवाच-

रवेतवणी ब्रह्मभूमिः रक्तवणी च श्रित्रया।
पीतवणी भवेद्वौरया शुद्रा च कृष्णविणिका।
क्ष्मया ब्राह्मणभूमिः क्षित्रिया पीतका तथा।
व्यास्त्रं च वैश्यजातीनां शृद्राणां मधुकं तथा।।
व्याज्यगन्धे भवेद्व्याह्मी रजोगन्धेन क्षित्रया।
शारगन्धे भवेद्वौर्द्मा शृद्राच विद्यागन्धिका।।
गन्धहीना यदा भूमिः [यो चिनन्ति विद्रो मे ?]
श्रामयेत्तु हलन्ततः तिलकं परिवापयेत्।।
त्रिगत्रे ब्राह्मणभूमिः क्षत्रियाचतुरायितः।
पञ्चरात्रे भवेद्वौरया षष्ठे शृद्रानी एव च ।
ब्राह्मणस्य चतुर्भूमिः क्षत्रियस्य त्रयी स्मृता।
वैश्यस्य द्वयमाश्रयः शूद्रस्येका प्रकीर्तिता।।
ब्राह्मणस्य यदा भूमि क्षत्रियः प्रियमिच्छिति।
स ततो निचनं याति यमागितः ।।

^{*} My thanks are due to Profs. Probodh Chandra Bagchi and Priyaranjan Sen for considerable help rendered in connection with the present reconstruction.

क्षत्रियस्य यदा भूमिं वैश्यः स्विप्रयमिच्छिति । स तत्र निधनं याति गिरिः वजहत इव । वैश्यसखां यदा भूमिं शूद्रश्च प्रियमिच्छिति । स ततो निधनं याति गिरिः वजहत इव ।।

- V. अतःपरं प्रवक्ष्यामि गृहकार्य्यमसंशयम् । यदि कुळं शुभं वहेत् तदा भुवनमाचरेत् ।। आयतं चतुरस्रन्तु वृत्तं भद्रासनं तथा । चकं विषमवाद्वस्यात् त्रिकोणं शकदाकृति ।। दण्डं च प्रणवमूर्त्तं गृहदं [१] व्यजनं तथा । कूर्म्मपृष्ठं धनुज्यीयं सूर्यचक्रन्तु पोड्श।।
- VI. आयते सर्व्वसिद्धिश्च चतुरस्रे धनागमः ।
 भद्रासनं कृतार्थाय वृत्ते पुत्रविवर्द्धनम् ॥
 चक्रे दारिद्रयरोगच्च [शोकं विषमवाहुके] ।
 राजभयं त्रिकोणे स्यात् शक्टे च धनभ्रयः ॥
 पशुदण्ड तथा दण्डं प्रणवे नेत्रनाशनम् ।
 अर्थनाशो वृह्नन्त्रपे न सहन्ति गृहे भाय्याः ॥
 व्यजने विद्यानाशनं कृम्मेन धनपीड्नम् ।
 सूर्ये धनभ्रयं विद चापे चौरभयं भवेत् ॥
- VII. सूत्रपातं प्रवक्ष्यामि शुभस्तम्भ[स्य धारणे ?]।
 सूत्रस्य छेदनाद् ध्रुवं मरणं याति मानवः ॥
 सूत्रविस्तार्यमाणेन शङ्क्षराब्दो यदा भवेत् ।
 देवभूमिभवेत् तस्य मानवो वर्ज्जयेत् सदा ॥
 सूत्रविस्तार्य्यमाणेन महावातो भवेत् यदि ।
 वर्ज्जयेत्तादृशी भूमि वाताहतो भवेत् तदा ॥
 सूत्रविस्तार्य्यमाणेन शिल्धान्तो यदा भूमो ।
 वर्ज्जयेत् तादृशी भूमि भीमो नाशो भवेत् तदा ॥

सूत्रविस्तार्य्यमाणेन उत्तरे गावहः [?] श्रुते ।
विसृष्टश्री तदा भूमिः वर्ज्जयेत् तां ।।।
सूत्रविस्तार्थ्यमाणेन महाशब्दः (?) श्रूयते यदि ।
देवभूमिं विजानीया मनुष्यस्तत्र वर्ज्जयेत् ॥
सूत्रविस्तार्थ्यमाणेन मानवशब्दः (१) श्रुयते यदि
वर्ज्जयेत् तादृशी भूमि मरणं तत्र निश्चयम् ॥
सूत्रविस्तार्य्यमाणेन गीतशब्दः श्रुतो यदि ।
एषा भूमिः कुबेरस्य धनधान्यबहुपुत्रिका ॥
सूत्रविस्तार्य्यमाणेन दहनं यदि दृश्यते ।
बर्ज्जयेत् तादृशीं भूमिं देशं तं परिवर्जयेत् ॥
सुत्रविस्तार्य्यमाणेन मानुषे रोदिते यदि ।
सुत्रविस्तार्घ्यमाणेन श्वानिभः रुदिते यदि ।
सूत्रविस्तार्यमाणेन मुण्डमुण्डी यदि भवेत्।
मुण्डस्तत्र विजानीयात् नेक्षते वास्तुलक्षणं ॥
सूत्रप्रसार्थ्यमाणेन महावृष्टिः भवेत् यदि ।
धन्यधान्यं भवेद् वास्तु सुळक्षणं भवेत् तदा ॥
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VIII. वामेन शयते नागः पञ्चाशकोटिमायतः।
अनन्त इति आख्यातः पृथिवी जायते सदा।।
भाद्राश्विनकार्तिकेषु शिरो नागस्य पूर्व्वके।
दक्षिणे उदरस्चैव पृष्ठतस्चैव उत्तरं॥

पश्चिमे स्वपुच्छस्यतं अग्नयं सर्व्वछाङ्गुलं।
त्रिभिमांसैः सुनिश्चलं ... ॥
मार्गशिरे पुष्यमाघे शिरो नागस्य दक्षिणे।
पश्चिमे चद्ररस्वेव पृष्ठतस्वेव पृर्व्वकं॥
चत्तरेन पुच्छघातं नैश्चते सर्व्वछाङ्गुलं।
फाल्गुने चैत्रवैशाखे शिरो नागस्य पश्चिमे॥
उत्तरे चद्ररस्वेव पृष्ठतस्वेव दक्षिणं।
पूर्व्वस्येको यदा पुच्छः वायव्ये स्थितछाङ्गुलं॥
जीष्ठाषादृश्चावणेषु शिरो नागस्य चत्तरे।
पार्श्वे तु चत्तरस्वेव पृष्ठतस्वेव पश्चिमं॥
दक्षिणे तु यदा पुच्छं ईशाने सर्व्वछाङ्गुलं।
त्रिभिः मासैः सुनिश्चलं।।

- IX. अहिधरो महिराजा नित्य " अमन्ति । चित्रचरणदिने अष्टित्रिभिः गतश्व (?) ॥ दीपहतपरिसंख्या चलति एकपादेन । त्रिभिः त्रिभिः त्रिभिः मासैः ! !!
 - X. गृहस्य यतः इस्तश्व चतुरस्नम् भवेद् यदा । नागस्तत्र प्रमाणश्व पृष्ठतो लाङ्कुले मुखे ॥ नागस्येत यत्र इस्तश्व भागस्तस्य कारयेत् तथा । भागस्यत (१) तालमेको शिरसा द्विगुणं तदा ॥ तालमेको फणाभागः द्वितालं इदयस्तथा । त्रितालमुद्रश्चिव चतुस्तालं नाभिदेशके ॥ इदये पञ्चतालश्व पष्ठतालश्व जानुञङ्कने । सप्ततालं [कटिदेशे १] पुञ्ले तु चाष्ट मेव च ॥
- XI. दारापुत्रप्रणाशो भवति च खनने मस्तके नागराङ्गः । श्रीः सम्पत्तिः प्रभुत्वं यदि हृदि जठरे सर्व्यभोगैः रूपेतः ॥

जान्वोः दोर्घप्रवासो क्ष्यमिष्,जयने पुच्छदेशे च मृत्यु । नाभौ क्षीणं त्वरातेरतिशयशुभदो गुहादेशे च रोगे ॥

XIII. चैत्रे च व्याधिरायाति वैशाखे धनसम्पदः । ज्यैष्ठे पशुचौर्याभा आवाहे पशुनांशनं ॥ श्रावणे बहुद्दानिश्च भाद्रवे हानो रोगिणः। आधिने जना नश्यन्ति कार्त्तिके धनलाभकः ॥ मार्गशिरे बहुधनं पौषे च तस्करं भवेतु । माघे बहुशोकञ्च फाल्गुने बहुपुत्रकं ॥ शुक्रपक्षे भवेत् सौख्यम् कृष्णेण तस्करो भवेत्। ... 11 शशिः ब्लेशो दारिद्र यश्व भास्करः ग्रुभदायकः । XV. अग्निभयः रविपुत्रे वुधगुरुगुक्रवारेण गृहकार्यानि कारयेत्। पञ्चमोद्याटनं तदा ॥ चौरभयो दशस्याध्व एकादश्याम् नृषभयः। अमायां वै पतिनाशः भार्य्यानाशस्तु पौर्णमास्यां [१] नवमी परिवज्जेयेत् नन्दा अर्धक्षयं यातु [१] भद्रार्द्ध परिवर्जयेत

XX. दीर्घमायतहस्त व प्रतिहस्तेन गुणयेत्। अष्टभिहं रयेत पिण्डं शेषो बन्धस्य उच्यते॥

XXII. ध्वजे देवगृहं कुर्यात् धूम्रण होमशालिकां।

सिहेन श्रीघरं चैव ग्रुनेन कुरशालिकां॥

वृषेणान्तःपुरं (?) कुर्यात् खरेन अखशालिकां । गजे रत्नवरं कुर्यात् ध्वाङ्क्षे(ण) शक्षशालिकां ॥

XXIII. ध्वजेन पश्चिमं द्वारं उत्तरे सिंहमेव च ।

पूर्व्वद्वारे वृषश्चैव दक्षिणे गज एव च ॥

ध्वाक्क्षेण नैक्षृंतं द्वारं ध्वजेन वायवस्तथा ।

ईशाने श्वानपुत्रश्च खरे च द्वारमाग्नेयं ॥

XXIV. अष्टिभिहरते विण्डं ऋक्षभागेन हारयेत्। शेषमंशं विजानीयात् अश्विन्यादिकमेण च ॥

XXV. ब्रष्टिभर्गु ज्यते विण्डं विष्टभागेन हारयेत्। शेषमंशं विजानीयात् ततो जीवनमुच्यते। जीवनस्य देवहारिः उच्यते।

> जीवनस्य पञ्चहारितंदंशं (१) मृत्यु रुच्यते । पृथिवी आप आकाश वायुस्तेज स्तथैवच [१]॥

XXVI. श्रृक्षं चतुर्गुणं कुर्य्यात् नवभागेन कारयेत्। शेषमंशं विज्ञानीयात् तस्करादि झातं बुधैः॥ श्रृष्ठं वायुः हरेत् चैव शेषो नागश्च उच्यते।

XXVII. अनन्तो वासुिकस्चैव तक्षकः कर्कटस्तथा ॥ शङ्को कुलिकः पद्मश्च महापद्म नागा अप्टैते ।

XXXI. धनुरछत्रपताकादिदराने प्रीयते यदा।
प्रासादभवने दृष्टम् वायते श्रीसमाचरेत् ॥
कीड्नित वालका यत्र स्वामी तत्र मने स्थितः ।
तत्र कृतं विजानीयाः नमस्कारं कदाचन [१]॥

XXXII. धम्माधम्मं विज्ञानीयात् तत्र कालेन सिद्धचित । शुभाशुभतारकाणि शिष्टदुष्टानि कम्माणि॥ सर्व्वेद्धश्रणसम्पूर्णं सन्धीभरण-भूषितं। दिव्यवसन परिधाव्य [१] शुभस्तत्र न संशयः॥

XXXIII. द्धिदुग्धयवधान्यं शर्करां तण्डुलं तथा। श्रीफलं वहरश्चेव चन्दनं वासयुगमकम् ॥ अलंकृतं धूपदीपं अक्षतपूर्णकुम्भकम् । रसयवतिलयुष्पं एतकं शङ्क्षल्ड्रिं (१) ॥

XXXIV काष्ट ईष्ट तनुसान (१) चास्थि""।

XXXV. भूतानि राभ्रसारचैव ये च तिष्टन्ति खेचराः।
ते सर्व्ये प्रतिगच्छन्तु वास्तु गृहवरकं ग्रुभम्॥
बाहुमूले खनेत् भूमिं वास्तुरस्तु चतुर्दश।
तत्र साध्ये स्थिता लक्ष्मीः ...॥
बहुभ्रता बल्लभ्रता सुमेघा सुपथप्रिया।
अमृतसुखी सुमित सुगन्धि कालनेमिका॥
स्तम्भ स्तम्भ महास्तम्भ चारूचामरदैवतम्।
ईशाने अर्छक्रपिते स्थिरा भवन्तु सर्व्वदा॥
धनपुत्र कल्लत्रभ्व यावत् चन्द्राकंभेदिनी।
स्वभावे चभ्वला देवि ममगृहे स्थिरा भव॥
वसुमित देहि स्थानं सर्व्वद्रव्यसुशोभनम्।
गृह्णाति शङ्कली स्वामी आयते ग्रुभदायके॥

XXXVII. यत्र पिशुनवृक्षस्तु डालीडालीम्ब केशराः।
पुनागः सरलप्रचैव नारिकेलः प्रियङ्गमः॥
मसिदानवृक्षाप्र क्षत्रिकारक्षता चिन्द्रका।
जुगादि जम्बुकाचैव नवधा कुराचिम्बका॥

नारङ्ग श्रीफलंचैव प्रमुखि मातृभूमिषु । अमेच वल्लोकानेन

कण्टकी श्रीमूळी चैब समलान् परिवर्ज्यत् वर्ज्ययेत् पूर्व्वानश्वत्थान् प्रलाशनि च दक्षिणे। सदानं पश्चिमे रोगे उडुम्बरमयोत्तरे। ईशाने रक्तपुष्पञ्च समये क्षीरिणी तथा। नैत्रमृते कन्टकी चैव वायवे शिमूलस्तया। सरवत्थस्यैव दारिद्र्यं श्लक्षमि योगमादिशेत्। शेष इसवठवानि (१) धनहानि: भाण्डारे समिशय रजपूष्पच्च क्षीरलिषु सूत्रभयं कटुके रिष्टमयच्च गृहमेदकः शिमूले चाप्रतिमि पुणि स्रैवै......

XXXIX. येन सुत महाराणा विभागं तु कारयेत् यत्र कोणं विकोणं च विदितो सूत्रघारेण। विश्वकर्मोवाच। शिल्पिळश्चण विच्छेदं शृणु मे शृषि उत्तमम्।

बाचारकर्म स्वस्तिकं । । नानाशिरपी प्रमाणश्च प्रसादः नृप भावना । ततः कर्म्म प्रमाणश्च सूत्रधारश्च कारयेत् ।। हीनाचार्यं न कुर्वीत हीनशिर्हिप न कारयेत् तत्र कर्मा विफल्जन्तु यथा पुंसो नपुंसकाः । सर्थहीनः यथा शिरुपी महद्दीनस्तथैव च ।

यत्र सूत्रं महाराज विकोणकोणशोधितं। एवं कर्मा यत्र कोणं विकोणञ्च विदितम् सूत्रधारेण। अर्थहानिः प्रजापीड़ा नित्यदुःखं समाचरेत्।।

•	अर्थहानौ नृपनाशः अर्थहीना तु या क्रिया।
	·····ः शूङ्ब्याधि मरणं ध्रु वम् ।।
	बल्हीने महादोषः राज्यराष्ट्रकुलक्षयः।
	शास्त्रहीने तु न कुर्च्यात् कर्त्तव्या शास्त्रहष्टितः ।।
	द्रव्यहीनयजमानस्य मन्त्रहीनस्तु [ब्राह्मणः]।
	शीरिपलक्षणहीनस्य न प्रतिष्ठा समो रिपुः ।।
XLI.	स्रवतोऽपि वर्ज्जयेत् कथिते काले गृहे सः।
	ध्रुवं मृत्यु विनिर्द्दिशेत् दीपधूपशत जनमने [?] ।।
	स्रवद्वाची शिल्पीव स्रवदिवापप्रवयः।
	····· दृश्यते पूर्व्वदक्षुवे ।
	अर्थकाभमनु नृष दक्षिणे तु प्रजाहानिः।
	दारिद्रच दुःखपीड्नं न कृतं गृहकम्मानि ।
	क्जानि खमीप्रवते।
LIV.	उद्यनीचं न कर्त्तव्यं कर्त्तव्या उद्यस्थानयः।।
	अथवा विषमसंकेतः कर्त्तच्या निशिकस्पः (१)।
	पादेन त्रिकोणव्यापी दीव्यगुळ कल्पितम् (?)।
	खातंभाजते वह शप् येन भागो विवर्जितः।।
	अथवा जलप्रमाणेन प्रसाददोषा भवेत्।
	खातमाजलप्रमाणी सकल दोप विवर्जिते (१)।।
XLV.	महेण महगुणितानि एवं कोष्ठी चतुर्हिगानि ।
	दिग्सूत्र परियन्नतः शिळास्यानं प्रकल्पितम्।।
	नव सप्तम पञ्चमेन शिलालक्षणं विहितम्।
	401 140
	एकशिछा एकानने इत्तम कनेचान्टे (१)।
	गोदगीला सेक्प्रीला गीलाभवनवन्ति ।।

XLVI. शोळापू नाविधानम् ।

मुनिहवाच । शृणु मुने विधिमेकां हरू न यत्तु कल्पिताम् ।

आयामश्चतुस्तालेन तालहयेन विस्तारः ॥ बाहुल्यमेकतालेन पूर्वकार्यानि क्रियते । सर्वघटविधानेषु शिलादोषविवर्जितः ॥ अर्थहानिः नृपनाशाय अर्थहाना तु सा क्रिया । बुभुजे शत्रुपीड़ां तु शूल्व्याधिमरणं ध्रुवम् ॥ यत्र कोणं त्रिकोणव्च त्रिदितं सूत्रधारेण । अर्थहानिः प्रजापोड़ा नित्यदुःखं समाचरेत् ॥ पिष्टमेदे भवेत्मृत्युः गमामेदे द्रिद्रता । भद्रमेदे भवेत् गेगी यत् सत्यं ब्रह्मबदिति ॥

XLVIII. अश्वमेथे शतसङ्साणि वाजपेयशतानि च । तत्तुल्यन प्रासादकोर्तिः यो निम्मीति सुखप्रदम् ॥

XLIX. गणेशाय नमः। इति नैमिषारण्ये भुवनप्रदीपे विश्वकम्मीमुनिसंबादे प्रासादछक्षणम्।

महाजातिः नवरयेन क्षत्रियः सप्तभिस्तथा। वैश्यः पञ्चरथे स्निभिः शुद्रा एक एव च।। महाजातिप्रसादेन क्रिया [च] यदि करूपते। गोविन्दमुखारविन्दं ब्रह्मस्थाने भवेत्तेन।।

- L. पदानाम यथापिष्टं सिंह्स्थापि विधीयते ।

 भद्रवेदीकुम्भरूयाताः सुस्थिरखुरकुम्भो भवेत् ॥

 परिजाङ्क चाष्टपिष्टं नवमे कुम्मीपृष्टं च ।
- LII. सिंहासने सिंहिष्टं सुग्छोकनिवारणम् ॥
 कोणसिन्धसमाकीणं प्रव्यभागे
 विधक्तम विनाशित सिंहिष्टं विधीयते ॥
 खुरिष्टे तु सकर प्रसाद सुपुरे द्विज ।

XVLIL पादिम खुरसः वेद्भागेत वेद्भागेन कुम्भका। वसन्तामे क्रमागेन मेक्रमागेन मुच्छ ॥ महामेखमन्दरे चैव कैंडासोभद्रकोऽप्यसी। XC. दिविदानः केशरो च श्रीवत्सोनन्दोवर्द्धनम् ॥ चित्रकृटः सुत्रणंकुटम पद्मशिलं कीत्तिर्पणम् । रत्र युन्दरं । बंहष्टेन्द्रम् क्षेत्रभूषणं स दोपम् ॥ सर्वाङ्ग पुनद्रबचेव मेदिनोविजयं तथा। श्रीतर निचसा चैव मूलश्री श्रीवत्समि ॥ इंसर्रोबोदान्याख्याते गरूइलघुविमानम् । अष्टभी पद्मकारव्य करपत्रकः छणाख्ये [१] कैशसनामानं यन्त्रं रह्मसारं उच्चसेकः माववो नागरी चैव कोशोळो विराटी तथा। पद्धतृ समाख्याता वसन्तम् सुगडयः ॥ चतुरस्ते कृते क्षेत्रे इन्द्रभयत्रिवर्जिते । द्वार्त्रिशभाग आसन नवरधेन भूषिता॥ कनिककणिक भागो द्वात्रिशमंशं कारयेत्। कैन्यासं नेत्रभागेन अनु त्यो नेत्रभागेन। परिरथो वाणिमते उपरथो भाग मर्द्धे इम् ॥ मध्यरथा महर्यन्यसन् 🔃 उपरितः सुनोत्रतः।

वय देखास भागः।

केंग्रासभाग अष्ट द्वाविशतिः। कोणे कोणे वर्ष कारयेत्। केंग्रासो वासुमायेत्।। अनुरधं तद्दे परिस्था नेत्रमामनं। उपरथो वानभागेन

वद् नेतं सप्तम्नयो निश्वक्रमप्रिसाद ॥ ।१]

मध्यरथो वानद्वयं केलासभागस्थापनं ॥
पृथिच्यां मेहत्रसादं च्यासवमङ्गं कारयेत् ॥
चतुःश्रे कृतेक्षेत्रे प्रसादम्बवेत्रन्तन ॥ (१)
गोरथमेकमर्द्वच्च उपरयो वाणभागकं ।
परिरथो रूपकं तथा ॥ गोरथो झृतुमागेन
प्रसादोनवरथेन निनड्भागः समाप्तः ॥ (१)
चतुरस्रे शुद्धक्षेत्रे वसुरामविभाजिते ।
कोणश्चेव रसांसेन स्तम्ममात्रमेकमागेन ॥
देवांशे कणिका भवेत् प्रासादम्तु चित्रवृटः ।
प्रासादः सप्तभिरत्र चित्रकृटः समाप्यते ॥

चतुरसे क्रतक्षेत्रे पञ्चदश मागान कार बेत्।
गोरथः द्विभागेन अकारो उपरथो स्थितः।
अनुरथः पञ्चदशमागस्तु अष्टादश कोणपिण्डका।
क्रमादिः दं कारदेत्। भूमिका क्रमात सर्व्व। (१)
कामनं अनुरथस्येव चतुर्भिः कोणानि शोभितम्।।
प्रसादः क्षत्रिभूषणं सप्तिमः रथैः संयुतः।।
मन्दरमागः पष्ठ विशांतः कैलासख्रतुरहारि।
नेत्रः परिरथो भवेत्। अनुरथस्तुःसामान्यम्। (१)
मध्यरथः परिमाणे रसभागेन कारयेत्।
रथमघे कृद्धसनं सप्तरथञ्च कारयेत्।
भृतु विधिः कृते क्षेत्रे नेत्रमंशं गोरथे।

चतुरसे कृतेक्षेत्रे अद्धः भागः विविधितः कन्यास द्वयमागेन पव्चिभिरधेः संयुक्तः । समभागेन कल्पितः वृषभः प्रासादः समाप्तः ॥ चतुग्से कृतक्षेत्रे वसुभागविभाजिते गोरथमेकभागेन एकार्द्धमनुग्धं भवेत् ॥ कृतिकमेकमद्धं स्थान् प्रसादं द्विपदां कृतं मैध्यं क्षेत्रे तदावास्तु नत्रकाल वेवस्तना (?)

XCVI. गोग्धं तु गुणांतेग अर्द्धमुपाथो भवेत्॥

खपाथो वेशांतेण अनुग्धो युगमभागः।

खुण्डिपण्डि मिदगोथके (१) उपरथो भवेत्॥

खपायो वसुभागेन चतुर्द्धंन्तु अनुग्धः।

कोणिरण्डम् अधिकृतं चतुःपष्टः शिखगिन।।

यस्य देशे प्रनादे च राजसं तु क्लं भवेत्॥

सुना यत्र मध्यस्थाने चतुर्द्धं शवेतं

द्विभ गस्तु अनुग्धे मध्यं गसारोतः। केशगोभाग चतुर्द्शः

भृतुद्धसंकोणांपण्डका॥ (१)

खुरकुम्भजङ्कास्यात् अवध्या न वरन्डका । उमय भारअकिन्ति विचित्रं कम्मभाषिनम् । द्वीपाशा : शिखरः स्यात् चतुर्द्भि समन्ततः । प्रसादः निखनोभद्गः वैष्णविव्यप्तियो भवेत् ।

XCVII. द्रविद्धा बङ्गिस्तया त्रिभिः रहेः संयुक्ता तु XCVIII. तोरणभागं प्रवस्थानि या भागेन विश्वते । आयामत्रयभागेन विस्तारश्चतुर्विधिक्रमे ॥ प्रोवा सङ्गतभागेन वानेन गोलोक तथा । पालका प्रद्भागेन विश्वभागेन मोदिता ॥ पद्भ्य खुरभागेन नेत्रभागः जङ्का तथा । भद्रस्द्रभागेन मालभागेन प्रदः स्यातु ॥

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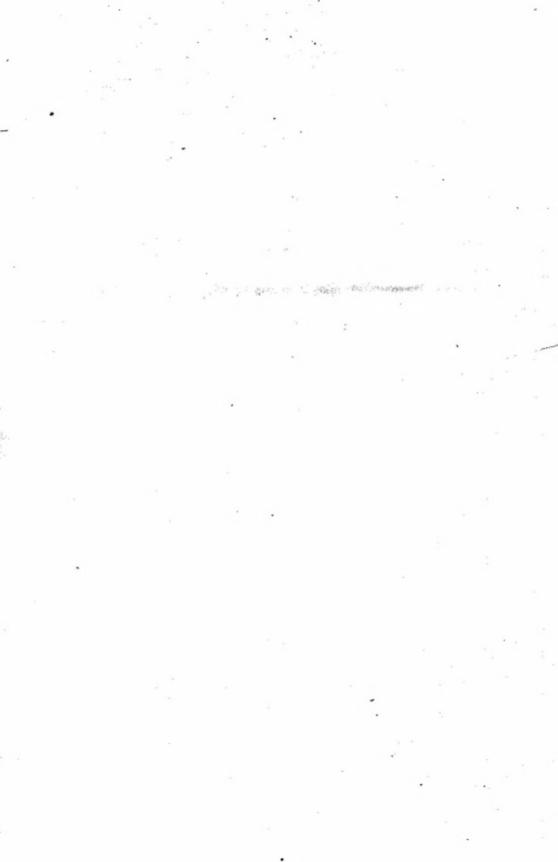
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